

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION**  
**COVER SHEET**

**SUBJECT:**  
**PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS**

PART 1 OF 8

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
District of Puerto Rico

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
January 15, 1936

Via air mail.

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For approximately ten years there has been in existence in Puerto Rico a political group known as the Nationalist Party which aims to secure the separation of the Island from the United States in order that it may become a republic. During approximately the last seven years the leader of that Party has been one Pedro Albizu Campos, who is virtually dictator of all its policies and activities.

In recent years Albizu and other members of his Party have caused to be published in the local press numerous articles insulting the United States and its institutions, and endeavoring to incite Puerto Ricans against the United States.

Since 1928 the Party has conducted throughout the Island a campaign of public speeches in favor of independence which constantly harp on the fact that the purpose of the United States is to exploit Puerto Rico and its citizens. In 1932 or 1933 these speeches were supplemented by articles in the weekly newspaper known as "La Nación", which was published for some time.

In the election of 1932 this Party obtained approximately 5,000 or 6,000 votes of a total of approximately 400,000. The speeches and activities of this Party have gradually become more flagrant, bolder, and more open.

Various physical acts of disorder have been traced to them, although no satisfactory proof thereof has been adduced by the insular authorities charged with the enforcement of the laws of Puerto Rico in that respect. In 1935 a number of federal and insular office buildings and private buildings were bombed in San Juan and other places. Under the circumstances of these bombings, I have reason to believe that most of them were instigated by the Nationalist Party.

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Honorable John Edgar Hoover - 2 -

January 15, 1936

In October, 1935, Albizu Campos broadcast by radio a speech insulting students of the University of Puerto Rico. Students thereupon arranged a meeting at the University to make a protest. Local police claimed they had discovered a conspiracy of members of the Party to break up the proposed meeting by gun-play. As a result of the attempt of the police to stop various members of the Nationalist Party from going to this meeting, an armed struggle ensued between the police and the persons they were arresting, which resulted in the police killing several members of the Nationalist Party. At their funeral Albizu Campos and several of his henchmen delivered orations which come very close to inciting armed insurrection against the United States and its established government here.

Following this event, the Party began to publish a weekly newspaper known as "La Palabra", in which the same campaign of invective and insurrection has been continued.

The Party maintains in most of the towns here a sort of militia who wear black shirts to identify themselves and who occasionally gather for drilling. Recently the Party has set up posters requesting contributions for its so-called "Liberating Army" urging immediate enrollment therein.

Albizu Campos is undoubtedly planning to use the coming elections in November, 1936, as a focal point for his activities. The situation has reached such a stage that both the Governor of Puerto Rico and the Head of the Bureau of Territories and Island Possessions in the Department of the Interior have consulted me about it. In addition, the present Grand Jury has inquired of me if any action can be taken by them in this matter.

Without any detailed investigation thereof, it seems to me that some of the acts committed by Albizu Campos and his followers may very well be violative of Title 18, U. S. C. A., Sections, 4, 6, 7, 8, 344, and 345.

I therefore believe it urgent that a Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation be sent here at once to make an undercover investigation of this situation before it becomes even more aggravated. If possible, the man who is sent should read and speak Spanish, and have the appearance of a Latin. I suggest that your agent interview me prior to beginning his investigation.

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.puertoricans.net>

Honorable John Edgar Hoover

- 3 -

January 15, 1936

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Special Agent in charge at Jacksonville, Florida.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

ACS/mg

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

San Juan, Puerto Rico,  
February 8, 1936.

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U.S. Dept of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.  
Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;  
Inciting Rebellion or Insurrection.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with verbal instructions imparted by the Director at Washington, D. C., on January 29, 1936, to the effect that a general survey be made of the Nationalist Party movement in Puerto Rico, or, in other words, that it be ascertained the correctness of certain statements made in a letter of United States Attorney A. Cecil Snyder, dated at San Juan, P.R., January 15, 1936, you are advised that the general survey has been made and that a report covering same is at present being typed. Due to the length of the report, however, the same cannot be completed before February 11, 1936.

The purpose of this letter is to inform the Bureau that if nothing but a general survey is desired at this time, and if no other matters are to be looked into, the Agents assigned in the inquiry at San Juan, P.R., will be able to return to the Bureau by boat leaving February 13, 1936. If Agents do not leave the Island on the 13th instant, they would not be able to sail until February 21, 1936.

As herein before stated only a "bird dog" survey of the situation has been made. The inquiry, conducted in a very discreet manner, has developed only hearsay evidence of a possible violation of existing Federal statutes. A summary of the information procured will be hereinafter related.

It appears to be a fact that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the illegitimate son of a Spanish merchant and a negro woman, born some forty years ago in Ponce, Puerto Rico, has installed himself as president of the Puerto Rican republic at Aguas Buenas, P.R., where he is surrounded by a "cabinet" and a "company of cadets" allegedly armed. From his executive mansion, a farm house, he dictates to some ten thousand followers, and through the means of meetings and the official organ of the party, "La Palabra", he advocates the expulsion by force of American civil and military authorities and commercial firms from the island of Puerto Rico.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 RJB/STL/101

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It appears that Pedro Albizu Campos founded the Nationalist Party in the year of 1921; that its activities have gradually grown and that up to October 1935 the students of the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras were the back bone of the movement; that the party considered at first an insignificant group, engaged first in the propaganda against Americans and things American, is now assuming a sizeable proportion and is actually urging young men and women to enlist in the "Army of Liberation", the "Army of the Republic", in which regular military training is given. This "army", whether taken seriously or not, does actually exist. Companies of it are generally trained in back yards and empty lots. The companies may be seen marching about the city streets. Its uniforms consist of white breeches, black shirts and black over-sear caps. These companies are not actually armed, or at least, no arms are actually displayed during their military drills. Instead of rifles wooden sticks are used.

It is said, however, that these companies do have arms which are concealed in various parts of the island and that the arms are smuggled into the island of Puerto Rico from the United States, Spain and other American Republics, especially Cuba from which the Nationalist Party is alleged of having imported a number of A B C members experienced in the making of bombs and other explosives.

It is true that during the year 1935 at least six bomb explosions occurred in Puerto Rico, the said explosions having been attributed by the Insular Police to the Nationalist Party. It may be noted that while, the Nationalist Party was evidently responsible for the explosions, no evidence was procured against the dynamiters.

A rather serious encounter between the Insular Police and members of the Nationalist Party occurred on October 24, 1935, when four Nationalists were killed. The encounter was caused by certain Nationalist leaders who, on that date, appeared on the Campus of the University of Puerto Rico with the evident intent of bombing a group of students of the said institution of learning, who contemplated protesting against certain remarks made by Pedro Albizu Campos during a radio speech. While the incident does not indicate a violation of the Federal statutes, it was related to Agents to impress that the Nationalist Party actually resorts to individual terroristic acts and believe that only by direct action and armed force the independence of the Island can be brought about.



All the persons interviewed consider the activities of the National Party, their propaganda, their recruiting men for military service against the United States and their individual acts of terror, very seriously. The said persons have remarked that the time has reached when something must be done in order to disband the party.


Other persons on the other hand, the United States Attorney included, believe that any drastic action against Campos and few of his lieutenants might seriously aggravate the situation as the masses would consider a prosecution of the leaders a martyrdom and would, in all possibility, resort to desperate acts.

It is felt by other persons that if any action is to be taken such action should be taken by the Insular Police, cognizant of the element which forms the party. Such opinion, however, is not that of the more pessimistic persons interviewed who believe that the Party has been able to place individual members in police stations and even in National Guard posts in order that they might disseminate the idea of independence and might, when the hour of rebellion arrives side with the Nationalist Party.

It is generally believed that a revolution will be attempted in the November 1936 elections.

Please advise by cable if further inquiries should be made at this time or should Agents sail on February 13, 1936, by which time the loose ends of the inquiry will be completed.

Very truly yours

  
Special Agent

B7C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT:CDV

105-11878-✓

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEBRUARY 13, 1936

Transmit the following message to:

**B7C**  
PALACE HOTEL  
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

CONTINUE INVESTIGATION FOR ONE ADDITIONAL WEEK OBTAINING ALL INFORMATION  
POSSIBLE IN PERIOD.

HOOVER.

sent via naval radio Message Read to S. K. in Naval Radio Office  
by GLS. 8:00 P.M.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 RJD/BTD/RV

SENT VIA \_\_\_\_\_

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Per \_\_\_\_\_



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO.

San Juan, Puerto Rico	DATE WHEN MADE 2/19/36	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Feb. 3-10, 1936	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <b>B7C</b>
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO			CHARACTER OF CASE INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, a graduate of Harvard, an Attorney at Law, a mulatto, head of the Nationalist Party movement in Puerto Rico, is said to have installed himself as President of the Republic of Puerto Rico, at Aguas Buenas. He, with lieutenants, by means of posters, speeches, and press, advocates the evacuation of United States officials from Puerto Rico, advocating also use of armed rebellion or insurrection if necessary. Nationalist Party recruited from January 7 to January 22, 1936, the "Army of Liberation", to be used in bringing about freedom of the Island of Puerto Rico. Reporting information, statements made and opinions advanced by number of persons interviewed.

PENDING

DETAILS: This is a joint report of an investigation jointly made by Special Agents [REDACTED] of the Pittsburgh office and [REDACTED] of the Bureau.

This matter was brought to the attention of the Bureau by U. S. Attorney A. Cecil Snyder of the District of Puerto Rico, who in his letter dated at San Juan, January 15, 1936, alleged that Pedro Albizu Campos, a leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, might have violated certain sections of Title 18, U. S. Code, and particularly Sections 4, 6, 7 and 8.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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An interview was had on February 8, 1938, with U. S. Attorney Snyder who reiterated the information set out in his letter, that is to say, that for the interim of approximately ten years has existed in Puerto Rico a political group, known as the Nationalist Party, aiming to secure the separation of the Island from the United States in order that it may become a republic, and that during the past seven years the party has been headed by Pedro Albizu Campos, a virtual dictator of all its policies and activities.

U. S. Attorney Snyder stated also that in recent years Albizu Campos and other members of his party caused to be published in the local press numerous articles insulting the United States and its institutions, and endeavoring to incite Puerto Ricans against the United States; that since 1928 the party conducted throughout the Island a campaign of public speeches in favor of independence, harping on the fact that the purpose of the United States in occupying Puerto Rico is that of exploitation of its soil and its citizens. The U. S. Attorney alleged that up to 1932 or 1933 the speeches referred to by him had been supplemented by articles appearing in a weekly publication known as "La Nacion".

Mr. Snyder alleged that various physical acts of disorder were traced to members of the Nationalist Party, but no evidence necessary to convict was ever procured by insular police authorities charged with the enforcement of the laws of the Island in that respect; that in 1935 a number of federal, insular and private office buildings were bombed in San Juan and other places and that based on the circumstances under which the said bombings occurred, it was believed that the party was directly or indirectly responsible for the acts.

U. S. Attorney Snyder reiterated that in October of 1935, Albizu Campos broadcast a radio speech insulting students of the University of Puerto Rico; that the students, therefore, arranged a meeting at the University to make a protest; that the local police authorities claimed to have discovered a conspiracy formed by the members of the party to break up the proposed meeting by gun play; that as a result of attempts made by the police to stop various members of the party from going to this meeting, an armed struggle ensued which resulted in the killing on the part of the police of several members of the said Nationalist Party. At the funeral, it was alleged, Albizu Campos and several of his lieutenants delivered orations which came very close to inciting armed insurrection against the United States and its established government in Puerto Rico. It was further alleged by U. S. Attorney Snyder that following the event just related the Nationalist Party began to publish a weekly newspaper known as "La Palabra" in which the same campaign of invectives and insurrection was continued.

U. S. Attorney Snyder also states that the party maintains in Puerto Rico a sort of militia, wearing black shirts to identify themselves, and occasionally gather for drillings; that the party, recently set up posters requesting contributions for its so-called "Liberating Army", urging immediate enrollment therein. Mr. Snyder gave it as his opinion that Albizu Campos is, undoubtedly, planning to use the coming elections in November of 1936 as a focal point for its activities.

It may be noted that while in his letter to the Bureau, U. S. Attorney Snyder made it plain that he had been consulted in the premises by the Governor of Puerto Rico and the Head of the Bureau of Territories and Island Possessions in the Department of Interior, when interviewed he, Mr. Snyder, informed that he had not been consulted officially by the two gentlemen, but had had with them an informal conversation on the matter at social functions.

It may also be well to note that while in his letter, Mr. Snyder, alleged that the last convening Grand Jury had inquired of him if any action could be taken by them in the matter, during the interview, Mr. Snyder could not definitely say how many members of the Grand Jury had made such inquiry. When requested to give the Grand Jury list in order that the various members thereof might be interviewed, if deemed advisable, [REDACTED]

In addition to the general information herein mentioned, U. S. Attorney Snyder could give no facts, nor could give any information whereby facts necessary to prove the allegation might be attained. [REDACTED]

Mr. Snyder did furnish some information concerning the antecedents of Pedro Albizu Campos, which information will be reported hereinafter in the biography of Campos, compiled from information secured from various sources. Mr. Snyder made available his file containing a number of copies of "La Palabra" ("The Word"), the official organ of the Nationalist Party, and several clippings of local publications relating to the Nationalist Party movement.

U. S. Attorney Snyder gave it as his opinion that the Nationalist Party and its pernicious propaganda against the United States and things American, is serious; that something should be done towards checking the movement and that he, had he some admissible evidence, would not hesitate in instituting criminal proceedings against Pedro Albizu Campos.

Later, however, Mr. Snyder qualified his opinion by stating that inasmuch as the prosecution of Albizu Campos might react unfavorably, that is to say, might induce his followers to believe him, Campos, a martyr for the cause, he, Mr. Snyder, would not institute such proceedings without being so authorized by the office of the Attorney General in Washington, D.C.

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These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.prsocialfiles.net/>

### Biography of Pedro Albizu Campos

Some forty years ago Pedro Albizu Campos, the illegitimate son of Don Alejandro Albizu, a Spanish merchant and a negro woman named Campos, was born at Ponce, Puerto Rico. During his younger days he was known as Pedro Campos and was a bootblack in Ponce. He displayed considerable aptitude and appeared to be a lover of American institutions to such an extent that Charles Horton Terry, then Superintendent of Schools in Ponce, and now Acting Secretary to Governor Winship and Commissioner of Elections, took a great interest in him and with the assistance of other Americans, furthered his education. Having completed the superior school in Ponce, he enrolled in the University of Vermont, in the United States and later obtained a scholarship to Harvard University from which institution of learning he obtained the degrees of A.B., C.E., and L.L. B. In addition, Campos graduated in Military Science from the Military Academy of Massachusetts. Campos speaks English, Spanish, French, German, Portuguese and Italian, and acquired, while in school, solid knowledge of Latin and Greek.

When the United States entered the World War in 1917, Campos enlisted as a private and having procured military training he was made a First Lieutenant in the Infantry. Due to his origin and color he was assigned to a negro regiment which he resented, as Puerto Ricans proclaim themselves to be white. He was transferred to Puerto Rico. In Puerto Rico he was also assigned to a negro Puerto Rican regiment. He objected to no avail inasmuch as a board of physicians, composed of American and Puerto Ricans, concluded, after an examination, that Campos was a mulatto. The decision of the board embittered Campos to such an extent that he then began to hate America and Americans and immediately after the war he began a campaign of vicious propaganda against the United States and its institutions and joined the Nationalist Party, aiming to bring about the complete and unconditional independence of Puerto Rico by means of physical force, if necessary.

It is said that Campos assisted De Valera in the struggle for Irish freedom and is employing the tactics of De Valera in his aspirations for Puerto Rican independence. He has been a member of the Nationalist Party since 1921 and was elected President thereof in 1930. In 1927, having been elected to undertake a tour on behalf of the party in the various Central and South American Republics, he absented himself from Puerto Rico for two years. It is alleged that he married in Argentina, his wife residing with him at present in Aguas Buenas.

In Aguas Buenas surrounded by a cabinet, and a small armed guard of young men, he has set up the presidency of the imaginary Republic of Puerto Rico. Documents emanating from Aguas Buenas bear his signature and title of President of the Republic of Puerto Rico.



The description of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS compiled from information procured from a number of persons interviewed, is as follows:

Name	PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
Age	About 40 years
Nativity	Ponce, Puerto Rico
Height	5 ft. 10 in.
Weight	130 pounds
Build	Very slender - alleged to be suffering from tuberculosis
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Mulatto
Occupation	Attorney at Law - Leader of Nationalist Party movement. Self-styled President of Republic of Puerto Rico.
Marital Status	Married
Residence	Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico
Race	Negro
Nationality	American-Puerto Rican

No information is had as to whether Campos has any criminal record.

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Prior to, and on the day of registration the Nationalist Party circulated throughout the Island a circular printed in Spanish, which translated into English, reads as follows:

**"SOCIALISTS, REPUBLICANS, LIBERALS, COMMUNISTS  
OF PUERTO RICO**

**BROTHERS IN SLAVERY**

The Revolution is on foot, we are facing the Yankee enemy which is the only one responsible for the strain existing amongst Puerto Ricans brothers.

Do not register, the registration established by the enemy, is the principle of the Puerto Rican degradation to which the Yankee is hurling us.

The Armed Revolution is the only ballot-box of the Nation.

Men and Women, the Army of Liberation is awaiting us in its bosom with the definition the dignity imposes.

WAR!!! WAR!!! against the invader.

The National Order is supervised by the power of Robbery.

To support the power of Robbery is to support the dishonor in all National homes.

The Nation places on the shoulder of Armed Revolution the restoration of its rights tramped upon by the invader's feet.

**"La Junta Municipal Nacionalista"**

Erasmio Velazquez, Secretary

C. Soto Velez, President

Note: Only bona-fide Nationalists will be enlisted. Whoever registers in the Invader's register, is excluded from the National Enlistment. The Puerto Rican who registers to vote at the elections, commits treason against the Country.

The fact was reported in the "Sun" of Baltimore, Maryland, January 17, 1936. The Special Correspondent of the "Sun" reported that a recruiting desk in a public passage between two of the principal streets of San Juan, Puerto Rico, had been erected by the Nationalists who called for volunteers to enlist in the "Army of Liberation". Contributions to purchase arms and equip the army also were solicited. The recruiting officers were two black-shirted "cadets of the republic". A large banner with the one star of the Nationalist flag was over their heads. Posters urged that "every good citizen be a patriot and join the Army of Liberation".

These documents are part of the subject "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.gretchenfiles.net/>



The circular herein quoted and the clipping from the Baltimore "Sun" herein referred to are contained in the file of the United States Attorney at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The file of the United States Attorney contains also a clipping taken from "El Imparcial", a daily newspaper of San Juan, Puerto Rico, which in its issue of January 8, 1936, published in Spanish the following:

**"ALBIZU CAMPOS ORDERS THE GENERAL RECRUITING AS A NECESSITY OF IMMEDIATE NATIONAL DEFENSE.**

Signed by Attorney Pedro Albizu Campos and Mr. Juan Antonio Corretjer, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Central Council of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, we have received a copy of the following decree:

**DECREE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL**

**INASMUCH AS:** At the last General and Public Assembly of the Nationalists which took place in the city of Caguas, universal compulsory military service was decreed as a necessity for the immediate National Defense;

**THEREFORE:** The National Council decrees: 1st- All Nationalists over eighteen years of age shall enroll in the corresponding book of registry open in each municipal council and will sign said book and the page of military service in accordance with instructions from circulars from the office of the General Secretary. 2nd- The enlistment will be carried out according to the terms of the circulars from the office of the General Secretary during the fortnight between the 7th of January, 1936 and the 22nd of January, 1936.

Given at San Juan, Puerto Rico, the 1st day of January, 1936, the sixty-eighth of the Proclamation of the Republic.

The National Council,  
P. Albizu Campos, President,  
Juan Antonio Corretjer,  
General Secretary.

The file in the office of the United States Attorney contains another clipping from "El Imparcial" of January 14, 1936. The clipping reproduces a photograph taken of a poster printed in Spanish, which translated into English, reads as follows:

**"TO THE NATIONALISTS  
FROM TODAY TO THE 22  
RECRUITING FOR  
THE ARMY OF LIBERATION**

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**ENLIST YOURSELF THIS VERY DAY  
THE COUNTRY NEEDS YOU."**



"El Imparcial", commenting upon the photograph, explained: "The photograph reproduces the poster the Nationalists have placed in Pasaje Matienzo (Matienzo Alley) of San Juan, where in addition they have placed a money box to receive funds for the purchase of arms for the army of the Republic. As known the nationalist activities during these days are concentrated towards the most complete electoral abstinence."

The same newspaper, "El Imparcial", in its issue of January 15, 1936, carried a news item concerning the installation on the part of the Nationalist Party of public money boxes to collect funds for the Puerto Rican Independence. The item, explaining the recruiting station set up, gave amongst other the following information:

"In the so-called 'Pasaje Matienzo' of this capital, there is situated a table covered with a Puerto Rican flag, and guarded by a Nationalist. On the wall behind the table, there is another one-star flag and a black banner with the cross of Jerusalem in its center, the emblem of the Cadets of the Republic. On the table there is a book for the use of the nationalists; in it they will sign their names and record their addresses. It will be also necessary to fill out a form registering the name of the Nationalist, his address, details of his person, and military condition, if any, on the date of enlistment. A money box is also there publicly displayed, having attached to it a poster saying: 'We need funds to buy arms. Help with whatever you can. The country will appreciate it. Thank you.'"

It appears that the recruiting of forces occurred throughout the Island of Puerto Rico during the interim mentioned, from January 7 to January 22, 1936. In Santurce, Porto Rico, a suburb of San Juan, the recruiting was continued until the 29th of January, 1936. The information is abstracted from a newspaper clipping bearing no date and failing to show the name of the paper from which it was taken, containing the following information translated from Spanish:

"I desire to inform the Nationalist of Santurce that the recruiting will continue until January 29, 1936. There will be a permanent commission which will recruit all persons who join the Army of Liberation. There will be another commission for the women. The interested parties will apply at Ponce De Leon Avenue, corner of Imperial Street, from 8 in the morning until 12 midnight every day.

According to the decree of the Assembly of the Nationalist Party all Nationalist, of 18 years of age and up, must enlist. Be it understood that both sexes are included and that all must be recruited. The country goes through a moment in which it needs its children who are duty bound to help. There will be no excuse for not enlisting. There will be a place for all.

Nationalists, words have finished, let us act. We do not want lyrical nationalists; we want nationalists ready to fight and to sacrifice themselves.

Military organization is indispensable, and we are awaiting your entrance into the Army of Liberation." - "Amelio Rios, Secretary."

It may be noted that the "Army of Liberation", efficiently or not, is being organized. A company of it, consisting of approximately forty young men, was observed by Agents at San Juan, Puerto Rico, during the evening of February 4, 1936. The company was observed while marching through one of the main streets of the city, in military formation, it being commanded by a Nationalist officer. The company was in uniform consisting of white trousers, black shirts and black over-seas caps. The company was not armed.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.fbi-secrefiles.net/>

[redacted] U. S. A., stationed at the Headquarters of the 65th Infantry advised Agents that he is the acting Military Intelligence Officer at San Juan and furnished the following information concerning Campos and the Nationalist movement:

That the Nationalist Army is largely composed of young boys between the ages of 18 and 25 and that they wear white pants and black shirts and drill about twice a week on vacant lots. The military drill is based on the German system which is the type used in most of the South American Republics due to the fact that the Military Schools in those countries have ex-German Army officers for instructors. [redacted] further advised that according to his information, the Nationalist Army is armed only with pistols which practically every Puerto Rican possesses and which can be purchased on the Island at a very low price and without any difficulty. The Army is also believed to have five Machine Guns which are at present in the custody of [redacted]

B7C  
Sometime ago, the Nationalist Army sent a man to Cuba to learn bomb making but he apparently was not successful along this line as it became necessary later on to bring some professional bomb makers from Cuba to make the bombs here.

[redacted] also stated that the Nationalist Army had an airplane which was owned and piloted by [redacted] who were staunch members of the movement and who were supposed to be engaged in the smuggling of arms from Cuba in their plane.

According to information in [redacted] possession, the Nationalist leader in New York is [redacted]

[redacted] concluded the interview by stating that although the Nationalist Party could never hope to overthrow the Government by force that the movement was dangerous in this respect that the individual members could cause considerable damage by their bombings and sporadic killings and that the continued attacks made on the American Government in the press and in radio and public addresses by Campos were getting serious as these highly inflammatory speeches were inciting the more radical members of the party to acts of violence.

In an effort to ascertain if the Nationalist Army was securing arms from the Armories of the 65th Infantry, Agents interviewed [redacted] Ordnance Officer of the 65th Infantry who furnished a list of all weapons which had disappeared from this organization since 1921. This list is attached to this report but it should be noted here that since the Nationalist Party was organized, only 23 Army .45 calibre automatic pistols have been lost by the 65th Infantry and that during the same period, no rifles or machine guns have disappeared. [redacted] stated he was positive the Nationalist Army was not getting arms from the 65th Infantry as only two pistols had been lost by the organization since 1924 to date. The other 21 pistols lost by the 65th Infantry occurred during 1921 and 1922.



These documents are part of the project "The Fall of the Republic of Puerto Rico" and are available free of charge on the project website. [www.pu-secrillies.net/](http://www.pu-secrillies.net/)

B7C

[REDACTED] stated that at the Rio Piedras shooting affray, an army .45 calibre Colt automatic pistol had been recovered and he had checked its serial number 329472 with the weapons in his possession and it was determined that it had not been obtained from the 65th Infantry.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>Washington, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/26/36</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/10-20/36</b>	REPORT MADE BY
TITLE <b>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION</b>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent dated  
at San Juan, Puerto Rico, February 19, 1936.

DETAILS:

This is a joint report of an investigation jointly made by  
Special Agents of the Pittsburgh Office and  
of the Bureau.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau - 6 AG: 07 7/1/36		6-27721114	FEB 28 1936
		MAR - 4 1936	

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On October 20, 1935, Campos in a radio speech insulted the students of the University of Puerto Rico. The students decided to hold a mass meeting of protest in the Assembly Hall of the University to declare Campos "persona non grata". The acting Chancellor of the University feeling that such a demonstration by the students might cause some difficulty with the Nationalists, asked the Insular Police at Rio Piedras to send some uniformed officers to the University grounds to take charge of the situation. Two detectives were dispatched to the scene and they observed a Willys-Knight automobile in which five known Nationalists were riding, driving in and out of the University grounds as though waiting for the protest meeting to begin. These two officers immediately got in touch with the Chief of Police and gave him the facts, whereupon the Chief sent ten officers and two more detectives to the scene where the car was stopped on the pretext that the driver did not have a drivers license. This happened to be true and the driver was ordered to proceed to the police station

for interrogation. Two officers, one on each side, mounted the running boards of the car and followed by an auto containing the Chief of Police and several officers proceeded down the street leading to the police station. Without any warning, Ramon S. Pagan, the driver of the car whipped out an automatic and shot the officer who was standing on the left running board. When the officer fell to the ground, the police who were following the car began shooting which resulted in all of the occupants of the Willys-Knight automobile, except one, being killed. Several bystanders began to make a demonstration at the scene and were arrested by the police. All of those arrested were found to be armed. A short time after the shooting several bombs were thrown by bystanders at the police, and although not definitely proven, it is believed that the Nationalist intended to bomb the University Assembly Hall while the students were holding the protest meeting therein against Pedro Albizu Campos.

Six pistols were recovered by the police at the scene including a Colt .45 automatic pistol, serial number 329472, and stamped Property of the U. S. Government. In addition there was found sixty-one rounds of .45 calibre ammunition in the automobile used by the five Nationalists.

At the funeral services of the four Nationalists who were killed, Campos referred to them as martyrs and called upon the Nationalists Party to swear vengeance against the police who were the tools of the Americans.

over a thousand people to the Legislature for the purpose of protesting. As the building was still under construction, the stairway broke under the weight of the mob and one man was killed. This man has been made a martyr in the fight for Independence, and on the anniversary of his death, a large parade was held in his honor.



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Agents were furnished by U. S. Attorney A. Cecil Snyder, with a copy of the brief filed in the case entitled "The People of Puerto Rico versus [redacted] which grew out of the assault committed on Chief Justice Emilio del Toro [redacted] This assault has no bearing on the matter under consideration, however the brief contains some facts which are being used by Campos to further the aims of the Nationalist Party.

The first concerns a letter written by  
who was formerly attached  
to the Presbyterian Hospital at San Juan. This letter reads as  
follows:

"Presbyterian Hospital  
San Juan, P.R.

Dear Ferdie:

The more I think about the Larry Smith appointment the more disgusted I get. Have you heard any reason advanced for it? It certainly is odd that a man out with the entire Boston group, fired by Wollach and as far as I know, absolutely devoid of any scientific reputation, should be given the place. There is something wrong somewhere, probably with our point of view.

The situation is settled in Boston. Parker and Nye are to run the laboratory together and either Kenneth or MacMahon to be assistant; the chief to stay on. As far as I can see, the chances of my getting a job in the next ten years are absolutely nil. One is certainly not encouraged to attempt scientific advances when it is a handicap rather than an aid to advancement. I can get a damn fine job here and am tempted to take it. It would be ideal except for the Perto Ricans - they are beyond doubt the dirtiest, laziest, most degenerate and thievish race of men ever inhabiting this sphere. It makes you sick to inhabit the same island with them. They are even lower than Italians. What the Island needs is not public health work but a tidal wave or something to totally exterminate the population. It might then be livable. I have done my best to further the process of extermination by killing off 8 and transplanting cancer into several more. The latter has not resulted in any fatalities so far. The matter of consideration for the patients' welfare plays no role here - in fact all physicians take delight in the abuse and torture of the unfortunate subjects.

Do let me know if you hear any more news.

Sincerely

Dusty"



This letter in some unknown manner got into the hands of Campos and he frequently refers to it in his speeches as proof that the Americans are engaged in a war of exterminating the Puerto Ricans. Campos has forwarded photostatic copies of this letter to the Holy See, the League of Nations, the World Court and to all civilized countries in the world.

For ready reference it may be well to indicate briefly the political set up in Puerto Rico, beginning as of 1900, two years after the American occupation of the Island, to date.

Prior to the year of 1900 there existed in Puerto Rico two political factions or parties. The Unionists and the Conservators. In 1900 two parties were formed, the Union Party under the leadership of Luis Munon Rivera, and the Republican Party under the leadership of Rafael Martinez Nadal. While the Unionists advocated the independence of Puerto Rico, the Republicans advocated the American intervention in the Island and eventually statehood.

In 1912, the Socialist Party - really the Labor Party - was organized under the leadership of Santiago Iglesias, who is at present the Resident Commissioner representing the interests of the Island of Puerto Rico in Washington, D. C.

In 1924, the Socialist Party movement increased to such an extent that it was considered a menace by the Union and Republican Parties, which for the purpose of avoiding a possible Socialist majority combined into an organization known as the Alliance.

In the year of 1921, as before reported, the Nationalist Party was formed and organized under the leadership of Pedro Albizu Campos.

In 1932, the Liberal Party began when the alliance of the Union and Republican Parties was broken. The right wing of the Union Party then joined the Republican Party and became known as the Union-Republican Party. The left wing of the Union Party then became known as the Liberal Party.

In 1932, the Union-Republican Party combined with the Socialists and won the elections of that year.

At the present time there are four political parties, namely, the Union-Republican Party, which has as its main platform statehood for the Island of Puerto Rico; the Liberal Party, which has as its main platform complete independence of the Island when and if the Island can be self-sustaining and economically independent; the Socialist Party, which is really a Labor Party and which has as its main platform the socialization of the Island and the betterment of conditions for the laboring classes; the last political party is known as the Nationalist Party which advocates the immediate, unconditional independence of Puerto Rico by force of arms if necessary.



These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.nizkor.org/ushmm/>

An interview was had with Colonel E. Francis Riggs, the commanding officer of the Insular Police force, who stated that his organization was keeping in close touch with the situation, and that he had two informants located at Aguas Buenas, the headquarters of the Nationalist Party who were keeping him advised of all contemplated acts upon the part of the Nationalist Party. He also stated that whenever Campos made a public address he had one or more of his detectives in the audience who made notes of what was said, and that all information which has been secured by his police department has been presented to the Attorney General of Puerto Rico who advised him that to date no violation of any statute has been committed by Campos or his subordinates.

Colonel Riggs stressed the fact that Campos' hatred of Americans is based entirely upon a "race" issue, inasmuch as he had been discriminated against in the United States during the World War when he was assigned to a negro regiment. To emphasize this fact, Colonel Riggs stated that this race discrimination was so pronounced in Campos that on October 24, 1935, when the students of the University of Puerto Rico attempted to hold a mass meeting to declare Campos "persona non grata", five lieutenants of Campos' proceeded to the University for the purpose of preventing this meeting by throwing bombs into the assembly of students. It was further stressed by Colonel Riggs that no Americans are students at this University, but the mere fact that native Puerto Ricans had decided to declare Campos to be a "persona non grata", indicates that his racial feeling



extends not only to Americans but to all persons who indicate in any manner whatsoever the fact that he is an illegitimate mulatto. Colonel Riggs further stated that the membership of the party was quite small and from information in his possession it was slowly decreasing in number; also, that due to lack of money and organization a revolution by this party would be practically impossible, but that Campos was following the tactics employed in the Irish Rebellion under DeValera. That is, small bands would rush some government building, do a little shooting, and hoist the flag of their party to the flagstaff on the building, then withdraw from the scene.

Colonel Riggs stated that another manifestation of the party's existence would be demonstrated by some radical members of the party assassinating prominent Americans on the Island such as the governor, the chief of police or some other prominent American citizen. It is to be noted at this point that Colonel Riggs was assassinated on Sunday, February 23, 1936, by two young members of the Nationalist Party.

Colonel Riggs concluded the interview by stating that he was following the situation very closely and was not taking any active steps against the party for the reason that he wanted them to commit some overt act at which time Campos would be taken into custody and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, but up to the present time no definite evidence had been secured which would warrant the taking into custody of Campos; that a danger existed in the fact if Campos were taken into custody on some minor charge and was by chance acquitted this would elevate him to the position of a martyr and might serve to increase the membership of the party to a considerable degree; and that it was his policy to wait until more evidence had been secured whereby Campos could be convicted and sentenced to a long term in prison, which in his opinion would serve to a great extent in destroying the Nationalist Party.

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1/3/50 LAD

"NAVAL RADIO"

VIA NAVAL RADIO SAN JUAN PORTO RICO

(TELEPHONED TO GLS COMMUNICATIONS SECTION BY S. K. OF  
NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS.

HOOVER

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*PEDRO*  
SEVEN ARRESTS *PEDRO* *ALBIZU* CAMPOS AND SEARCHES HOUSES AND CLUBS  
MADE TODAY NATIONALIST PARTY CASE. BELIEVE ENOUGH NOW FOR INDICTMENT  
BY GRAND JURY NEXT WEEK. HOWEVER CASE OF TREMENDOUSLY SERIOUS MAGNITUDE  
AND EVERYTHING WITHIN POWER OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE DONE TO DEVELOPE ALL  
POSSIBLE LEADS. FOR VARIOUS REASONS LOCAL POLICE OF LITTLE HELP. YOUR  
FILES WILL SHOW I RARELY ASK FOR SPECIAL AGENTS BUT IN MY OPINION OF  
UTMOST IMPORTANCE THAT THREE SPANISH SPEAKING SPECIAL AGENTS PREFERABLY  
OF LATIN APPEARANCE COME HERE BY PLANE IMMEDIATELY FOR COUPLE OF WEEKS  
INTENSIVE SEALED INVESTIGATION TO BUILD UP BEST POSSIBLE CASE FOR PETIT JURY.

SNYDER UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

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DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 RJB/BSH

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119 JAN 10 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

San Juan, Porto Rico,  
March 14, 1936.

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5  
RJB/MSJ

Dear Sir:

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS,  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY  
OF PUERTO RICO;  
Inciting Rebellion  
or Insurrection.

On arriving at San Juan, P. R., on March 11, 1936, it was ascertained through an interview had with United States Attorney A. Cecil Snyder that on March 5, 1936, a complaint was filed against seven persons charging violation of Sections 6, 7 and 88 of Title 18, U. S. C., that is to say, Conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States, and to recruit soldiers in armed hostility against the United States Government. A warrant for the arrest of the persons named in the complaint was issued on March 5, 1936, by United States Commissioner Ramon C. Julia of San Juan, P.R.

It was learned that five of the persons charged, that is to say, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS of Aguas Buenas, P.R., President of the Party; JUAN JUARBE JUARBE of the same locality, Personal Secretary to the President; LOUIS F. VELASQUEZ of Santurce, P.R., Treasurer of the Nationalist Party; CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ of Caguas, Publisher of "Las Armas" and ERASMO VELASQUEZ also of Caguas, P.R., and an associate of Velez, surrendered to the United States Marshal at San Juan soon after being informed that charges had been filed against them. JUAN ANTONIO CORRETTIER of San Juan, Publisher of "La Palabra", was arrested on March 6, 1936, while the other defendant, PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ, a Nationalist Recruiting Officer of San Juan, P.R., surrendered on March 12, 1936. All the defendants furnished immediately after surrender or arrest bonds in the amount of \$10,000.00 each for preliminary hearing scheduled to be had before the United States Commissioner at San Juan on March 19, 1936. It is unknown at this writing whether hearing will be actually had on the date given, or will be postponed.

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It was also learned through an interview had with Mr. Snyder that searches were made on March 5, 1936, of various localities known to be headquarters of Councils of the Nationalist Party, or residences of the Party's most active members. The searches brought to light a large amount of documentary evidence which had not been segregated when the interview with Mr. Snyder was had. The said evidence is being now examined by the two Bureau Agents assigned to the case for possible introduction at the time of trial and disclosure of leads.

Mr. Snyder informed that though Chief of Police Colonel Riggs had been killed by members of the Nationalist Party, he contemplated taking no action within the Federal jurisdiction in this matter, but was compelled to do so by Governor Blandon Windship who insisted that something be done in the premises.

For the information of the Bureau it is well to state that according to information received and personal observations made, the killing of Colonel Riggs has been entirely forgotten. What has not been forgotten is the killing of the two confessed Nationalists who committed the murder, by the Insular Police at Police Headquarters, after being arrested. The action of the Police has created a very tense situation in Puerto Rico, where all Americans now are going armed or are accompanied by body guards in the attempt of avoiding being made victims of reprisals.

Two hundred police officers have been added to the force, a squad of National Guardsmen is being constantly kept on duty at the armories to protect the arms stored therein, a short-wave radio set has been installed in every armory so as to assure communications in the event telephone and telegraph lines are placed out of commission by the Nationalists, a general strike has been called in all schools throughout the island for the 18th instant to protest against the arrest of CAMPOS and his associates and, in brief, the situation here is regarded to be very serious for Americans.

United States Attorney Snyder now realizes that no Special Agent of the Bureau will be able to conduct an undercover investigation of this matter, unless the Special Agent or Agents are native Porto Ricans. He has requested, however, that a full investigation be conducted in the matter involving violation of the sections of title 18 herein mentioned, which investigation - if to be made in accordance with suggestions made by Mr. Snyder - will require a month or more.

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at https://www.in-southwest.net/



It is not known at this writing when the Grand Jury will act in this matter; while the office of the United States Attorney is now engaged in drafting the indictment, Mr. Snyder informed that in view of the complexity of the case, its importance, the persons involved and other elements, he has written to Assistant Attorney General McMahon at Washington, D. C., requesting that two Special Assistants to the Attorney General be sent to San Juan, to take charge of the case, including the drawing of the indictment.

In addition to the investigation now being conducted by the Bureau Agents, Governor Winship is conducting a separate inquiry of this matter, and, in fact, he has taken steps towards securing the services of Porto Rican detectives in New York and in Detroit, Mich., to be used in an undercover capacity. The Governor has stated that all information secured through the investigation instituted by him will be turned over to Federal Authorities, if pertinent. The Governor's investigation, it seems, is being made on the possibility that CAMPOS might be charged in the Insular Courts with instigating the murder of Riggs.

The Bureau will be advised of any developments which might occur either by radiogram or letter. Every effort will be made towards completing the investigation as rapidly as possible.

Very truly yours,

/s/ [redacted] B7C  
Special Agent.



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~~62-7721~~

105-11898-✓

March 7, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL McMAHON

I am in receipt of a telegram dispatched from San Juan, Puerto Rico, under date of March 5, 1936, over the signature of the Honorable A. Cecil Snyder, United States Attorney, San Juan, Puerto Rico, in connection with the case entitled Pedro Albizu Campos, The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; Inciting Rebellion of Insurrection, which is as follows:

"Seven arrests including Albizu Campos and searches houses and clubs made today Nationalist Party case. Believe enough now for indictment by Grand Jury next week. However case of tremendously serious magnitude and everything within power of Government should be done to develop all possible leads. For various reasons local police of little help. Your files will show I rarely ask for Special Agents but in my opinion of utmost importance that three Spanish speaking Special Agents preferable of Latin appearance come here by plane immediately for couple of weeks intensive sealed investigation to build up best possible case for Petit Jury."

B7C I have directed Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to report to San Juan in connection with this request. Reports covering additional investigation conducted by these Agents will be transmitted to you immediately upon receipt of same.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 1936

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These documents are part of the project "The History of Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/10511/10511-h/10511-h.htm>

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62-7721

105-11898-✓

March 7, 1936.

Honorable A. Cecil Snyder,  
United States Attorney,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Dear Mr. Snyder:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated March 4, 1936, in connection with the case entitled Pedro Albizu Campos, The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; Inciting Rebellion or Insurrection, together with your subsequent telegram under date of March 5, 1936, recording the fact that seven arrests had been made, including Albizu Campos, and that searches of houses and clubs were made in connection with this matter, and wherein you request the assistance of Special Agents of this Bureau for an intensive, sealed investigation to build up the best possible case for the Petit Jury.

B7C I have directed Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to report to San Juan, who will have with them the material mentioned in your telegram under date of March 4, 1936, which material was previously loaned to them at the time of their initial investigation. I have likewise instructed them to afford you every possible assistance so as to bring this case to a successful conclusion.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 1936

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-7721-26



March 7, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am in receipt of a telegram dispatched from San Juan, Puerto Rico, under date of March 5, 1936, over the signature of the Honorable A. Cecil Snyder, United States Attorney, San Juan Puerto Rico, in connection with the case entitled Pedro Albizu Campos, The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; Inciting Rebellion or Insurrection, which is as follows:

"Seven arrests including Albizu Campos and searches houses and clubs made today Nationalist Party case. Believe enough now for indictment by Grand Jury next week. However case of tremendously serious magnitude and everything within power of Government should be done to develop all possible leads. For various reasons local police of little help. Your files will show I rarely ask for Special Agents but in my opinion of utmost importance that three Spanish speaking Special Agents preferably of Latin appearance come here by plane immediately for couple of weeks intensive sealed investigation to build up best possible case for Petit Jury."

I have directed Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] to report to San Juan in connection with this request. Reports covering additional investigation conducted by these Agents will be transmitted to you immediately upon receipt of same.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 1936

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO  
MARCH 18, 1936

DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PORTO RICO  
INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED INFORMATION TO THE EFFECT THAT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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See 17 State  
4/11/36 ETC

11/18/36  
JW

IN ANY EVENT THE INFORMATION IS BEING IMMEDIATELY  
CONVEYED TO THE BUREAU AS IT IS BELIEVED THAT IT, THE INFOR-  
MATION, IS VERY VALUABLE.

VERY TRULY YOURS

B7C

A large, solid black rectangular redaction box covering the signature of the Special Agent.

SPECIAL AGENT

3- Typewritten circular letter headed "Cadetes de la Republica-Compania de San Juan de Puerto Rico", issued and signed by Captain Julio H. Velazquez, December 12, 1934, and addressed to Luis Mojica, President, Nationalist Municipal Council, Mayaguez, P.R., reading in part: "By Order of the Commander in Chief of the Army 'Cadets of the Republic', Mr. Pedro Albizu Campos, I send you these copies of Military Tactics in order that you personally deliver same to the Captain of the Corps in your city. Insist that he sign the receipt attached hereto in order that you may return the same to me by mail. "At the same time you will inform him that these regulations be immediately put into effect, following the instructions closely without altering same".

4- Typewritten copy of the Second Part of "Rules of Tactics for the use and benefit of the corps of Cadets of the Republic, compiled by the Captain of the Company of San Juan by order of General Headquarters....Captain Julius H. Velazquez". The rules in question dwell further on military instructions, drills etc., including the proper handling of firearms and bayonets.

5.- Typewritten questionnaire containing forty questions and answers, prepared - but not signed - by Captain Julio H. Velazquez, pertaining to military instructions and particularly to the use of rifle, automatic rifle, machine gun, mortars and grenades.

6.- Carbon copy of typewritten circular letter signed by Captain Julio H. Velazquez and addressed to the President of the Nationalist Municipal Council, Mayaguez, P. R., to be delivered to the Captain of the local company of Cadets of the Republic, asking contribution of \$1.00 to defray expenses incurred in the preparation and distribution of information and military instruction hereinbefore mentioned.

7. - General Order No. 4 issued by General Headquarters of Instructions, San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 15, 1935, and signed by Captain Julio F. Velazquez, requesting that the Cadets of the Republic go through a dense training - not less than three times per week - so as to be prepared for a national demonstration to be held April 16, 1935. The order informed that the General Inspector, Aguado Vazquez Medina, and his Adjutant, Captain Julio H. Velazquez would inspect all Cadets corps at least once a week.



8.- Special Order No. 14, issued by General Headquarters of Instructions, San Juan, P. R. September 7, 1935, signed by Captain Julius H. Velazquez, concerning the improper conduct of Captain Escanolla of Mayaguez.

9.- General Order No. 16, issued by General Headquarters of Instructions, San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 7, 1935, signed by Captain Julius H. Velazquez, informing of the abolition of the office of Inspector General, his duties to be assumed by the Chief of Instructions, R. Ortiz Pacheco.

10.- General Order No. 17, issued by General Headquarters of Instructions, San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 10, 1935, signed by Captain Julio H. Velazquez, requesting the Cadets of the Republic to prepare themselves for the National celebration at Lajas, Puerto Rico, to be had September 23, 1935.

11.- General Order No. 3, issued January 7, 1936, readings:  
"Art. 1- In accordance with the law approved by the Sovereign Assembly recently held in Caguas, by virtue of which the obligatory service was decreed, it is ordered, by the present, the General Recruiting of all Nationalists above 18 years of age.

"Art. 2- The recruiting will begin on January 7, 1936, at 9 A. M. and will continue without interruption for 15 days, or until January 22, 1936, at 6 P. M.

"Art. 3 - In each station there will be appointed a recruiting officer who, in turn, will appoint necessary subalterns to realize the recruiting and who will work in perfect harmony with the corresponding Municipal Council which will furnish all means necessary to the compliance of his General Order.

"Art. 4 - The recruiting officer will have the office enlistment card filled out and will take the signature and post office address of the recruit in a loose leaf book to be opened by the president of the Municipal Council and the recruiting officer.

"Art. 5-The recruiting officer will personally forward the office enlistment card to General Headquarters and will retain in his possession the loose leaf book of recruits specified in Art. 4 of this order.

"Art. 6-The recruiting officer will ask the corresponding Municipal Council that a committee of the said council be present during the entire recruiting period.

"Art. 7- In the city wherein there is already organized the Liberating Army, there will be named a recruiting officer - preferably the actual commanding officer of the company already organized - provided the said commanding officer is capable to assume the duty of recruiting officer. In the city in which the army has not already been organized, there will be preferably named as recruiting officer the president of the Municipal Council if capable of discharging the duty.

"Art. 8- The appointment of the recruiting officer will be made by the Commander in Chief.

"Art. 9- All nationalists, men and women, over 18 years of age will be recruited. However, in the case of the women, there will be set a special and exclusive period, taking into account the respective municipal situation. Whenever possible there will be a committee of women during the recruiting of women.

"Given at San Juan de Puerto Rico, Jan. 7, 1936, the 68th year of the proclamation of the Republic.

"By order of the Commander in Chief, and Chief of Instructions, R. C. Pacheco.

"Julio H. Velazquez  
Commander of Infantry,  
Adjutant of Chief of Instructions".

12.-Large quantity of blank Enlistment Cards reading:

Liberating Army  
General Headquarters  
San Juan de Puerto Rico  
Office Card

\_\_\_\_ Division

Brigade No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

Born at \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Height \_\_\_\_\_ ft. \_\_\_\_\_ in. \_\_\_\_\_

Residence: \_\_\_\_\_

St. City \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Color \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of entry \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
Attached to \_\_\_\_\_ Company of the \_\_\_\_\_ Battalion  
of the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment of Infantry  
Military Cathery upon entering \_\_\_\_\_

Promoted to \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
" to \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_  
" to \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_  
" to \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_  
" to \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_

Military specialty \_\_\_\_\_

Discharged the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Cause \_\_\_\_\_

The commanding officer of Company \_\_\_\_\_ certifies  
that the discharged maintained a \_\_\_\_\_ discipline  
and a \_\_\_\_\_ service.

He has been given a \_\_\_\_\_ discharge by the Corps of  
Cadets of the Republic.

Certified \_\_\_\_\_



- 13.- Copy of Notice to all Nationalists of Mayaguez, issued by the Mayaguez Municipal Council per Orlando Colon Leyro, Secretary, urging all Nationalists to enlist in the Liberating Army at No. 27 Ramos Rivera Street, Mayaguez, from Jan. 7, 1936, at 9 A. M. to Jan. 22, 1936, at 12 midnight, by applying to either Juan Gallardo or Orlando Colon Leyro.
- 14.- Special Order No. 20 issued and signed Jan. 7, 1936, by Capt. Julio H. Velazquez, San Juan, P. R., by which Juan Gallardo Santiago, in recognition of his loyalty, discipline, bravery and patriotism, was appointed Recruiting Officer at Mayaguez, P. R.
- 15.- One loose leaf book entitled "Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico - Liberating Army - Chapter of Mayaguez - Membership Roster - Juan Gallardo, Recruiting Officer - Orlando Colon Leyro, in charge", containing names, ages and addresses of 175 persons, all over 18 years old.
- 16.- Another list entitled "Cadetes de la Republica - Battalion General Ruiz Rivera", containing names, ages, color and heights of additional members.
- 17.- Battalion flag - black trimmed in gold - with words "A P de I P - Batallon Ruiz Rivera, Mayaguez".
- 18.- One chevron - white stripes, white cross on black material.
- 19.- Carbon copy of bulletin issued by Porfirio Diaz, Military Secretary for the Liberating Army at Mayaguez, on instructions received from General Headquarters informing:

"Week of 17 to 23 of Feb. 1936.

"Monday 8-10 P. M. Handling and fencing - Machete  
"Tuesday " " " " " - Dagger  
"Friday " " " " " - Sabre  
"Sunday 2-4 P. M. Target practice and instructions on signal flags.

"These instructions as ordered by the Supreme Command of the Liberating Army, will be carried out immediately.  
"As these instructions are of individual character, so as to assure a better training, it is ordered the most punctual attendance on the dates mentioned above.  
"We wish once again to appeal to your high sense of responsibility of being a member of the Liberating Army, to participate in the training."

20.- Hand made pistol or rifle targets some with and some without perforations bearing the names of Porfirio Diaz, Fernando Santiago, Guillermo Matos, Efraim Martinez, Felipe Pora, Bonifacio Collazo, Sergio Morales, Immanuel Moralec, Claudio Pasquez, Benicio Colon, Camilo Cuevas, Zorzon Zapata, Jose A. Vega, Miguel A. Sopulveda, Domingo Vega, showing practice had February 16, 1936.

21.- Six hand made pistol or rifle targets, unused.

22.- Four hand made signal flags, such as used in army signal corps.

23.- One sword and scabbard 30" long. Sword reads Sportsman U.S. Army American made.

24.- One U. S. Army regulation Springfield rifle - number filed off.

25.- One revolver - 45 calibre. Make unknown. On cylinder are the following words "The guardian central fire American model 1834"

26.- One empty clip for a .32 automatic pistol.

27.- One Bomb - cylindrical in shape 9" tall 4 1/2" in diameter. Enclosed in plaster of paris with pieces of nails showing.

28.- Three cardboard cylinders measuring approximately 7" x 2".

29.- One empty nail box measuring approximately 3 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 2" with wording "U. F. Run & Hijos, 40 Boston St., Mayaguez, P. R. distributors".

30.- A typewritten page headed "Liberating Army - Company of Mayaguez, containing instructions in the use of Machine, Sabre and Revolver.

31.- Copy of circular issued February 8, 1936, by Porfirio Diaz, Military Secretary of the Mayaguez Company and addressed to all Nationalists, of good will, asking contributions towards the acquisition of target practice equipment and supplies.

32.- Special Order No. 124 issued by the General Headquarters of the Liberating Army, reading,

"Inter: Provisional Appointment.

"Art. 1.- Mr. Juan Gallardo y Santiago is promoted to the rank of Commander.

"Art. 2.- The Commander Mr. Juan Gallardo y Santiago will immediately attach himself to the Battalion of Mayaguez in the capacity of Chief of the Plaza of Mayaguez."

"Given at San Juan de Puerto Rico, February 11, 1936,  
the 68th year of the proclamation of the Republic.  
"By order of the Commander in Chief.

The Chief of Instructions

(s) Julius H. Velazquez (s) R. Ortiz Pacheco  
Commanding officer of In- Coronel of Infantry.  
fantry and Adjutant to the  
Chief of Instructions."

The Special Order bears the dry seal of the National  
Council of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

33.- Special Order No. 198, issued by the General Headquarters of the  
Liberating Army, reading:

"Matter: Provisional Appointment.

"Art. 1 - R. Francisco Ballster y Martinez is promoted  
to the rank of Captain.

"Art. 2 - The Captain Francisco Ballster y Martinez will  
immediately attach himself to the Battalion of Mayaguez  
in the capacity of Captain of the Second Company of the  
Battalion of Mayaguez."

The Special order in question, dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico,  
February 11, 1936, was also signed by Julio H. Velazquez and R.  
Ortiz Pacheco in the same manner as Special Order No. 124 hereinbefore  
mentioned.

34.- Printed circular entitled "Red Cross - Liberating Army - "  
etc., reading: "By this present all Nationalist Women of  
Mayaguez are invited to attend the assembly of the Corps of  
nurses, a Section of the Liberating Army, which assembly will  
take place in the local council of the Nationalist Party in  
Mayaguez, Sunday, February 9, 1936."

35.- One original, three carbons of typewritten matter describing  
various classes of bone fractures.

36.- One rubber stamp reading, "Partido Nacionalista de Puerto  
Rico".



- 37.- Large number of printed circulars titled, "Honor to the Fallen Martyrs - The triumph of the Republic be welcome". The circular, issued in memory of the various Nationalists killed by the Police in Puerto Rico, recalls the independence acquired in 1808 from Spain and hopes that similar independence may be acquired from the imperialistic regime now existing in Puerto Rico.
- 38.- One copy of "La Palabra", issue of November 4, 1935.
- 39.- One copy of "La Palabra", issue of February 24, 1936.
- 40.- One letter dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, December 15, 1931, of no particular interest other than showing the signature of Pedro Albizu Campos, the writer thereof.
- 41.- One telegram dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, December 5, 1935, and addressed to Juan Gallardo at Mayaguez, reading: "National Council will have annual meeting in Caguas, Sunday, December eight - Corretjer, National Secretary."
42. - One telegram dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, November 10, 1935, and addressed to Juan Gallardo at Mayaguez, reading: "Send money 'La Palabra' 1935. The before noon tomorrow - Corretjer."
- 43.- One telegram dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, August 2, 1935 and addressed to Juan Gallardo at Mayaguez, reading: "Your presence National Council Sunday fourth cannot be put aside - Luis F. Velazquez."
- 44.- One circular letter - carbon - to all Municipal Councils dated San Juan, Puerto Rico, July 28, 1931, signed C. Soto Velez. Writer by "order of the president" requested \$5.00 from each council to defray expenses of president's radio speech at Fajardo, August 2, 1931.
45. - Letter of Louis F. Velazquez, General Secretary of National Council dated San Juan, Puerto Rico, August 27, 1935, and addressed to Orlando Colon Layro, Secretary of Mayaguez council, acknowledging receipt of letter of August 22, 1935, containing various resolutions of which he - Velazquez - made note. Velazquez' letter, strongly nationalistic, refers to Supreme Court of United States as the "exotic tribunal".

- 46.- Circular letter No. 5 dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 26, 1935, signed by Louis F. Velazquez, General Secretary, addressed to Juan Gallardo at Mayaguez informing of "President's future personal call on all municipal councils and adding, "Nationalism is obliged to bring about at any moment its duty of restoration of the Republic. Due to great future accomplishments all patriotic organizations must be prepared to assume their glorious responsibility".
- 47.- Circular Letter No. 1 emanating from the Treasury of the National Council, dated San Juan, Puerto Rico, December 9, 1935, signed by Louis F. Velazquez asking funds in accordance with suggestions made at the Caguas National assembly.
- 48.- Minutes of meeting had at Mayaguez January 12, 1936. Typewritten, unsigned - Informes, "Presidential desk occupied by Juan Gallardo, Louis Majica, Francisco Seda, Diogenes Moncorgur, Claudio Vazquez, Alfred Ortiz and Jose Rosado Colon; adding, "The President read the resolutions approved by the National Council on the electoral abstention and the general recruiting."
- 49.- Newspaper photographs of Emilio Rosado Colon, Angel Aral Bonilla and Chief Bonifacio on duty at the time of the Rio Piedras incident during which members of Nationalist Party were killed.

In the house of Juan Gallardo at Mayaguez there was also found a post card dated at New York, New York, September 13, 1935, written by Carlos Velaz and addressed to Juan Gallardo, 27 Llanos Rivera St. Mayaguez. In the card, the writer thereof stated that he was forwarding by mail 25 copies of "The Puerto Rican Nation" to be sold at 10¢ per copy. The card had the return address of "Junta Nacionalista Portorriquena, 2163 8th Avenue, New York, New York."

In addition there was found a letter signed by one Lando, residing at 136 W. 28th St., New York, New York, in which the writer thereof told "Lando" that he had been unable to attend one of the local Nationalist meetings.

On March 4, 1936, United States Commissioner, Ramon C. Julia of San Juan, Puerto Rico, issued a warrant authorizing the search of a certain described house situated at No. 24 Braunbaugh Street, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and the seizure therefrom of certain books, printed forms, maps, documents and other articles, used in committing a violation of sections 6, 7 and 86 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

B7C

The warrant was served by Chief Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted] on March 5, 1936, who seized from the premises described in the warrant certain papers and letters, one black shirt with insignia and one cap with insignia, all of which are now in the possession of the United States Attorney in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The names and articles herein mentioned were found in the possession of [redacted] who resides at the address given in the search warrant and who is alleged to be a leader of the Nationalist Party movement in Rio Piedras.

B7C

The search warrant was supported by affidavits made by U. S. Marshal [redacted] of San Juan and by [redacted] and [redacted] of the Insular Police, stationed at Caguas, Rio Piedras and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, respectively, on March 3, 1936.

The property seized was examined and the following articles and papers - the latter in the Spanish language - were selected as possible material evidence in case.

- 1.- Carbon copy of a speech delivered by Pedro Albizu Campos at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, page 21 of which, among other things, contains: - (Page 21)

.... we would never fight with the police of Puerto Rico, because they are our brothers, and the police of Puerto Rico will never fire upon a Puerto Rican. But if the most lowly peasant of Puerto Rico should die from a shot ordered by the North-American power, for the life of the most lowly peasant of Puerto Rico, is worth more than the lives of the 120,000,000 inhabitants of the United States. And from the plaza de arms of San Juan I told them that the day they dare to fire for the purpose of dissolving a nationalist act, and a single Puerto Rican would die, the next day we would kill the governor; and for every Puerto Rican that would die in Puerto Rico by order of the Yankee, there would die a great representative of the United States. And they know that we have an organization, in fact everyone knows it. And it is not an organization of killers, since it is the most selected of the country, because we could not make an offering to freedom, if not the most noble offering in Puerto Rico.



NOTE: The original of the speech was found, during the search, in the residence of Albizu Campos at Aguas Buenas, March 13, 1936.

2.-Carbon copy of a speech delivered by Pedro Albizu Campos at Rio Piedras, August 3, 1933, in which nothing of incriminating nature was found.

3.-Carbon copy of a speech delivered by Pedro Albizu Campos at Isabela, Puerto Rico, November 19, 1933, which was found to contain, amongst others, the following assertions:

(Page 5).

.....If you do not have an understanding of what it is to be a Portorican, if you do not know what a free, sovereign and independent country represents, if you do not submit to the severe discipline which a race or a country has to submit to, you could not, even with millions of persons on your side, come to the realization of your individual civic dignity, and much less to that of the civic dignity of your country. In Asia, gentlemen, there are hordes of people. India has 325,000,000 inhabitants and India with 325,000,000 inhabitants is the slave of the British Empire, which has hardly a population of 45,000,000..... Russia has 170,000,000 inhabitants, hear this well, and Russian communism has 350,000 followers, the third part of a million, and with the third part of a million, 350,000 men govern, by force of arms, 170,000,000 inhabitants.....

(Page 6).

.....An army is not a mass; an army is organized intelligence. An army is not a mass; an army is discipline, and this country has to learn with the discipline that is imposed by force, so as to impose its independence on the United States.

.....None of you in this group would know what to do if this multitude were attacked. None of you know how to use weapons. How many of you know how to shoot, but shoot well? How many of you know how to fence with a dagger, how to fence with a sword, a foil, the arts of self defense? In Spanish times that was cultivated. Today you can all talk much, insult each other, but you cannot challenge a man on the field of honor.

4.-Carbon copy of a Speech delivered by Pedro Albizu Campos, President

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of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, before the 13th Ordinary Annual Convention of the Nationalist Party at Hurneac, Dec. 17, 1933. At page 4 of the speech it was found: (Page 4).

I do not want here, nationalism does not want here, an academic youth that talks, but one that acts. Youth has a duty and it is a duty of preparation, to economize its vitality, to become expert in the use of weapons, so that its challenges will not be those of impotent men, but of men who command attention. The youth of Puerto Rico has to make itself ready for battle and not with words but with facts, and for this purpose it needs physical training, the use of arms, the economy of its energy, the training of its intelligence, of the discipline, and cultivate its heart on the old traditions of its race, to tell the truth, not to lie, not be feeble, to meet the situation with valor.

5.- Carbon copy of a speech made by Pedro Albizu Campos at Canovanas, P. R., Aug. 11, 1935. Translations of excerpts from pages 2, 9, 11 and 14, follow: (Page 2).

.....there is no reason that there should be postponed for a moment the duty to impose independence by force of arms if it should be necessary.

(Page 9).

.....Then they close out a farmer on account of non-payment of taxes, they all must unite in a very affectionate meeting and greet the official serving the sad paper, with a rain of shots, which is what is deserved by all those who lend themselves to the plunder of the country. Great interests are not defended with words. The word has a great transcendency, but are the facts that count, and the country must be certain in that we are desposed to seal with life the last words spoken by our lips. The country has to arm itself. Independence is attained with arms in one's hand. The country has to arm itself. Each man in Puerto Rico must lend himself to defend its honor so that heroism will kiss them, so that they have no frailty, so that treason does not enter his heart. The man wounded by treason is dead, he is dead, in the history, on account of his cowardice.

(Page 11).

Any man and any woman who fall in line to ask for a loaf of bread, is asking for immediate revolution, is asking for the bomb.

(Page 14).

The woman has to succor with love the wounded of the country. The work is immense and glorious and the foreign power will not be able to oppose it.

When we raise the standards on high and we grasp the rifle we would have lived the first stage in the life of independence of the people. Pity the cowards! "Vae Victus". Pity the vanquished! Pity those overcome by bribery, by disdain and by their own cowardices! Glory to the heroes who have to raise the independence of the country! That day is here! Here is the nucleus of your army. Here we are waiting your ingress. Will arrive the moment of revolution. All Yankee gold, all their squadrons cannot stop the glorious pace of the independence of Puerto Rico.

6.-Carbon copy of a speech delivered by radio by Pedro Albizu Campos at Mahunabo, Puerto Rico, October 20, 1935. At pages 3 and 12 the following assertions were found: (Page 3).

.....The Portorican mother is our fortress against the Yankee empire; the frontier that they will meet. I am not speaking to the men because they are not ready to grasp a dagger, a firearm and to feel those who want to implant despotism.

(Page 12).

.....Some night, here, we will rise. We do not fear them. We have not seen the yankee kindness; there is nothing more than banditry, the ruin of an entire country. There must be placed into the hand of each Portorican a dagger, an arm in order that he may make valid the rights of his country; they may tremble today, but tomorrow the fright would have passed.

7.-One black shirt, such as used by the Cadets of the Republic.

8.-One cap with insignia, such as used by the Cadets of the Republic.

9.-One copy of "El Intransigente", a Nationalistic weekly publication, edited at Ponce, Puerto Rico by Eduardo Khamu. Issue No. 354, dated February 26, 1936.



- 10.- Two carbons of a circular emanating from General Headquarters of Cadets of the Republic, San Juan, Puerto Rico, May 22, 1935, and addressed to the Captain of Company of Cadets at ..... demanding contribution of \$1.00 to continue the work of instructions of order of approximation and combat of platoon, paralyzed for lack of funds. The circular stresses the importance of continuing the instructions for the proper training of troops.
- 11.- Two carbon copies of General Order No. 10 of Cadets of the Republic, General Headquarters of Instructions, dated San Juan, Puerto Rico, May 22, 1935, by which Julio Hector Velazquez, adjutant to the General Inspector - by order of the supreme command and commander Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, General Instructor - orders the preparation of the companies of the Cadets for a great parade to be had in the city of Manati on June 9, 1935, said parade to be had prior to a radio speech to be delivered by the president of the party, Pedro Albizu Campos.
- 12.- One copy of General Order No. 11 also issued by Captain Julio Hector Velazquez at San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 8, 1935, reiterating the instructions contained in the previous General Order and adding: "The parade will constitute a demonstration of strength of the great liberating movement and no one of the members of your troop must miss."
- 13.- One mimeographed circular issued by the A.P.J.P. Cadets of the Republic, Rio Piedras, September 3, 1935, signed by Carmelo Delgado Delgado, Captain of Company A, Battalion of General Staff, in which it is said that on September 23, 1935, there would be had a commemoration of the libertarian deeds of the brethren who realized the declaration of the Republic of Puerto Rico at Lare in '68.
- 14.- Copies of letters addressed to F. Vazquez Lopez and Lorenzo Pinero - addressees not given - dated October 23, 1935, in which the writer, Isolina Rondon, on order received by the "Mister President" enclosed newspaper clippings concerning the "crimes perpetrated by the police in the service of the Yankee Empire", in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

15.- One book of chances numbered from 191 to 195 - ticket reads: "Gift Pro-Cooperation. We solicit the cooperation of Nationalists and sympathizers to help in the purchase of equipment for target practice and accessories, necessary to the corps of the Liberating Army at Bayamon, P. R." The ticket informs that the winner would receive a .38 cal. Colt in its original case, exhibited in the store of F. Olazabue & Cia. at Bayamon, P. R. Price of ticket 50%.

16.- Another book of same chances from No. 451 to No. 455. Four tickets sold to Benabor de Jesus, Benaldine Bonillas, Marcelino Sanchez and Francisco Bruno, all of Rio Piedras.

17.- Another book of same chances from No. 216 to No. 220. Four tickets sold to Juan Medina, Jose Lago, A. Ruiz and Juan Rosado, all of Rio Piedras.

B7c On authority of a search warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner, Ramon G. Julia of San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 4, 1936, Deputy U. S. [redacted] searched a certain described house situated on Baldorioty Street, Caguas, Puerto Rico, the residence of Ramon Velasquez, and seized on March 7, 1936, certain records of the Municipal Council of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in Caguas, bearing upon a certain violation of Sections 6, 7 and 88 of Title 13 of the United States Code.

B7c The warrant was issued upon affidavit made by [redacted] an officer of the Insular Police stationed at Caguas who alleged that in the said house in Caguas was concealed the necessary evidence.

The records seized, now in the office of the U. S. Attorney in San Juan, were examined and the following, written in the Spanish language, were selected as possible material evidence:

- 1.- One Minute Book of the Local Council of the Nationalist Party, Caguas, Puerto Rico, recording proceedings had from July 5, 1923, to January 12, 1936.
- 2.- Typewritten minutes of meeting had by the local council at Caguas, Puerto Rico, January 12, 1936, reporting amongst other things, that the president of the council, Clemente Soto Velez, said that the meeting places of the Councils are the headquarters of the revolution, and that Luis Garcia, a member, said that the Nationalists must be prepared to defend themselves.

3.-Printed circular, in the Spanish language, entitled, "Socialists, Republicans, Puerto Rican Communists, Brothers in Slavery" - translation already given.

4.-One carbon copy of same circular.

5.-Printed circular advertising a Nationalist meeting held at Caguas on the 22nd of a certain month, containing amongst others, the statement, "People of Puerto Rico, arms and brave men are needed by Nationalism to throw the yankees out of our land."

6.-Typewritten letter dated at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, July 12, 1934, and addressed to Siso Gandara, President of the Nationalist Municipal Council at Caguas, showing the writer thereof to be Juan Juarbe Juarbe, the "Particular Secretary to the Presidency".

7.-Letter, not signed, addressed to the Nationalist Municipal Council of Caguas by the Corps of Cadets, complaining concerning a certain captain and informing of a visit made to him for the purpose of demanding of him the funds, etc. The letter says: "He - the captain - told me that we could do whatever we wanted but he would not return the funds, the rifles and the sword, nor the rifle deceitfully bought for the corps of Cadets of Caguas".

8.-Carbon copy of letter dated at Caguas, Puerto Rico, June 6, 1935, addressed to Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, by the Nationalist Municipal Council of Caguas and signed by Roberto Sola by order of the Secretary requesting the addressee's presence at Caguas, June 7, 1935, at 7 P.M., to complete an investigation of the Caguas Corps of Cadets, as it would be explained to him by the appropriate committee named by the council.

9.-One carbon copy of "General Order No. 3" of "Liberating Army, General Headquarter, San Juan de Puerto Rico", issued and signed by Julio H. Velazquez, Adjutant Instructor, by order of Commander in Chief, and General Instructor R. O. Pacheco, reading:

"Art. 1- In accordance with the law approved by the Sovereign Assembly recently held in Caguas, by virtue of which the obligatory service was decreeted, it is ordered, by the present, the General Recruiting of all Nationalists above 18 years of age.

"Art. 2- The recruiting will begin on Jan. 7, 1936, at 9 A.M., and will continue without interruption for 15 days, or until Jan. 22, 1936, at 6 P. M.



"Art. 3- In each station there will be appointed a recruiting officer who, in turn, will appoint necessary subalterns to realize the recruiting and who will work in perfect harmony with the corresponding Municipal Council which will furnish all means necessary to the compliance of his General Order.

"Art. 4- The recruiting officer will have the office enlistment card filled out and will take the signature and post office address of the recruit in a loose leaf book to be opened by the president of the Municipal Council and the recruiting officer.

"Art. 5- The recruiting officer will personally forward the office enlistment card to General Headquarters and will retain in his possession the loose leaf book of recruits specified in Art. 4 of this order.

"Art. 6- The recruiting officer will ask the corresponding Municipal Council that a committee of the said council be present during the entire recruiting period.

"Art. 7- In the city wherein there is already organized the Liberating Army, there will be named a recruiting officer - preferably the actual commanding officer of the company already organized - provided the said commanding officer is capable to assume the duty of recruiting officer. In the city in which the army has not already been organized, there will be preferably named as recruiting officer the president of the Municipal Council if capable of discharging the duty.

"Art. 8- The appointment of the recruiting officer will be made by the Commander in Chief.

"Art. 9- All nationalists, men and women, over 18 years of age will be recruited. However, in the case of the women, there will be set a special and exclusive period, taking into account the respective municipal situation. Whenever possible there will be a committee of women during the recruiting of women.

"Given at San Juan de Puerto Rico, Jan. 7, 1936, the 60th year of the proclamation of the Republic.

"By order of the Commander in Chief, and Chief of Instructions, R. V. Pacheco.

"Julio M. Velazquez  
Commander of Infantry,  
Adjutant of Chief of Instructions".

10.- Carbon copy of "General Order No. 47" of "Liberating Army, General Headquarters, San Juan de Puerto Rico issued and purported to be signed by Julio H. Velazquez, Adjutant Instructor, by order of Commander in Chief and General Instructor R. O. Pacheco, by which general order, "In recognition of his loyalty, discipline, courage and patriotism, Mr. Clemente Soto Velez" was made Recruiting Officer at Caguas, Puerto Rico. The general order was given at San Juan, Puerto Rico, January 7, 1936, and the 68th year of the proclamation of the republic.

B7C  
B7C  
Also on March 7, 1936, Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted] on authority of search warrant by United States Commissioner Julia, searched the house of [redacted] situated on Mimos Rivera Street, in Caguas. The search was made in company with Deputy U. S. Marshal, [redacted] Captain [redacted] of the Insular Police and other officers of Caguas.

In the house Deputy Marshal [redacted] located a room known as the armory and in there he found:

- 1.- 100 Rifles, made of wood — one seized.
- 2.- Large number of bayonets, made of wood — one seized.
- 3.- Large number of scabbards, made of wood — one seized.
- 4.- Cardboard, handprinted, in the Spanish language, reading, "Tuesday, Thursday and Friday are days of military practice: Time - 7:30 P.M. to 9:00 P. M."
- 5.- Three books of blank receipts, each for the amount of 10¢, titled, "Campaign for the Independence of Puerto Rico - Economic Commission".

B7C  
On March 5, 1936, Chief Deputy Marshal [redacted], on authority contained in warrant issued March 4, 1936 by U. S. Commissioner Ramon Julia, searched the residence of Luis F. Velazquez located at No. 8 Estrella Street, Santurce, Puerto Rico, and seized therefrom 17 pieces of correspondence and printed matters.

The 17 pieces in question clearly indicate that Luis F. Velazquez and Juan Antonio Corretjer are the Treasurer and the Secretary, respectively of the Nationalist Party. The papers have no intrinsic evidentiary value.

Among the papers there exists a list of the various members of the National Council and the presidents of the various municipal councils throughout Puerto Rico. The list is as follows:

February 6, 1936

NATIONAL COUNCIL

President Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos  
Vice-Pres Mr. Luis R. Garcia Casanovas  
Secretary Mr. Juan Antonio Corretjer  
Treasurer Mr. Luis F. Velasquez

Aguas Buenas, P.R.  
Caguas "  
Rio Piedras "  
8 Estrella Street Santurce "

MEMBERS:

<u>FOR</u>	<u>NAMES</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>
San Juan	Mr. Ermelindo de Santiago, Campos School Supply Mr. Juan Alamo Diaz	San Juan, P.R. Bayamon, "
Arecibo	Atty. Julio Pinto Gandia Mr. Juan Cancel Matos	Manati Barceloneta
Aguadilla	Mr. Dionisio Gonzalez Mr. Ramon Medina Padilla	Quebradillas Isabella
Mayaguez	Mr. Pedro Ulises Pabon Atty. J. M. Toro Nazario	San German San German
Ponce	Mr. Eduardo Ramu Mr. Plinio Graciani	Ponce Ponce
Guayama	Mr. Jose Miguel Vidal Atty. Rafael Ortiz Pacheco	Maunabo Aguas Buenas
Humacao	Atty. Pedro Perez Pimental Mr. Alvaro Walker	Humacao Canovanas
New York	Mr. Narciso Basso Varela, 62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Figueroa St.	Santurce

HONORARY MEMBERS

Mrs. Amparo Diaz de Suarez, 5 Wilson, Santurce  
Mrs. Trina Padilla, Widow Saenz, Arecibo  
Mrs. Dominga Cruz Bacerrill, 5 Santo Tomas St., Mayaguez  
Mrs. Edelmira Santana de Juan, Utuado.



# PRESIDENTS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

Aguadilla  
Aguada  
Aguas Buenas  
Arecibo  
Aibonito  
Arroyo  
Barcelonetas  
Bayamon  
Barranquitas  
Cabo Rojo  
Caguas  
Canovanas  
Carolina  
Cayey  
Ciales  
Cidra  
Comerio  
Dorado  
Fajardo  
Guánica  
Guayama  
Guaynabo  
Guayanilla  
Hiracao  
Hatillo  
Juncos  
Jayuya  
Lares  
Las Piedras  
Luquillo

Gonzalo Baletta Sosa  
Baltasar Quinones  
Angel Ramos Torres  
Luis R. Diaz  
Miconedes Pagan  
Aurelio Feliciano  
Juan Cancel Matos  
Placido Hernandez  
Francisco Rodriguez  
Rafael Cuevas  
Clemente Soto Velez  
Alvaro Walker  
Ramon Perez  
Modesto Camuelas  
Juan Ortiz Perez  
Pedro Munoz  
Angel Cobian Espina  
Jose Bernandez  
Jesus Sison Pacheco  
Jose E. Canto  
Antonio Perales, Secy  
Jose Portolatin, Secy  
Oswaldo Stolla  
Erasmo Berlanga  
Juan B. Rola  
Alfonso Collazo  
Julio Ortiz  
Angel Santiago Lopez  
Pablo R. Colon  
Marcolino Maldonado

Lajas  
Mayaguez  
Manati  
Maunabo  
Marajitos  
Patillas  
Penuelas  
Ponce  
Quebradillas  
Rincon  
Rio Grande  
Rio Piedras  
Palmer  
Naguabo  
Salinas  
San Lorenzo  
Toa Baja  
Trujillo Alto  
Uturo  
Vega Alta  
Vega Baja  
Yauco  
Yabucoa  
Santurco  
  
San Juan  
  
Palo Seco  
  
New York

Julio Milan  
Juan Gallardo  
Julio Pinto Candia  
Jose Ramon Ortiz  
Jose Lopez Rivera, Secy  
Aurelio C. Santiago  
Enrique Lugo  
Antonio Gonzalez Orona  
Ramon C. Saavedra  
Juan A. Castillo  
Vincente Davila Garcia  
Jose Rivera Lebron  
Ernesto Alonso Cervantes  
Alfredo Escalona  
Benigno Rosario Leon  
Pedro Hernandez Mejias  
Jesus Vasquez Gabriel  
Faustino E. Diaz  
Luis Baldoni, hijo  
Maximiliano Qualberto Medina, hijo  
Pedro R. Valle  
Rafael Briganti  
Joaquin Cintron  
Jose Castro Chacon  
Ponce de Leon Ave., Stop 25  
Emelindo de Santiago  
Campos School Supply  
Alejandro Rosario  
  
Carlos Velez  
2165 8th Ave.

B7C

A search warrant was issued March 12, 1936, by U. S. Commissioner Julia of San Juan, on application made March 12, 1936, by U. S. Attorney, A. Cecil Snyder. The warrant authorized the search of the house occupied by Pedro Albizu Campos at Aguas Buenas and the seizure of the minute book, the books and records of the Nationalist Party, the proclamations and decrees of same and any order issued by Pedro Albizu Campos, its President, and Juan Antonio Corretjer, its Secretary.

The search of Campos' house in Aguas Buenas was made on March 13, 1936, by U. S. Deputy Marshal [redacted] who, in the absence of Campos, served the warrant on his wife, Mrs. Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos. He was accompanied by Deputy Marshal [redacted] U. S. Probation Officer [redacted] and Officer [redacted].

The search disclosed only the following papers.

- 1.-10 letters addressed to Ledo. V. K. Colon from various localities in Puerto Rico. The letters are in fact filled circulars giving the names of the officials of the Nationalist Councils in Juncos, Fajardo, Humacao, Las Piedras, San Lorenzo, Canovanas and other cities. The letters did not appear to be of recent date.
- 2.-Two bound volumes of "El Nacionalista" a weekly publication; One containing issues from January 7, 1927 to December 24, 1927; the other containing issues from January 7, 1928 to June 9, 1928. The two bound volumes do not appear to be of any material importance.
- 3.-Large envelope containing various manuscripts dated in 1927 and 1928 of no particular evidentiary nature.
- 4.-One typewritten copy of a speech titled "Original Transcription by Raul Colon Leyro, -August 28, 1932" and containing the notation, "Do not take this copy from here. If you want one, ask for it". The speech signed by Raul Colon Leyro has various seals of the Nationalist Council of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. The speech is that made by Campos at Mayaguez, August 28, 1932, copy of it having been found in the possession of Isolina Rondon herein referred to.

All books, papers and other articles have been marked for identification, since seized, by the various officers who made the search. As previously stated, all the documentary evidence is in the possession of the United States Attorney in San Juan.

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[REDACTED]

During the inquiry at Ponce, Puerto Rico, it was ascertained that on October 12, 1935, "El Dia de la Raza" - Columbus Day - there was a Nationalist celebration in that city and that PEDRO ALBIEU CAMPOS was the most important speaker.

A book known as "Libro de Novedades" for the year of 1935, at page 228, contains a report made by Lance Corporal Carmelo Rivera No. 229, informing as follows:

"I inform that this evening there was held in Plaza Luis Munoz Rivera a Nationalist meeting in which spoke Luis Castro Quesada, Juan Antonio Corretjer and Attorney Pedro Albizu Campos. The meeting in question began at 8:45 Pm., and ended at 10:20 Pm., in perfect order."

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[REDACTED]

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.fbi-secrets.com>

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As heretofore stated, no direct evidence could be procured from or through police circles concerning the recruiting at Ponce. The writer made a personal observation of the location in which the Nationalist Party had an office in Ponce. He observed that the office is now closed; that the poster urging persons to enlist was removed, but that the sign of the Nationalist Party and the Nationalist Party flag are still there. The writer inquired of a tailor next door as to what happened to the crowd of young men who usually frequented the Nationalist Headquarters, and attempted to, otherwise, procure some information of value. The tailor shrugged his shoulders, answered in monosyllables, but gave no satisfaction whatever.

What appears to be the only concrete information that a recruiting of Nationalists was effected at Ponce, Puerto Rico, is the fact that "El Día", the local daily, in its issue of January 16, 1936, published the following:

**"The Nationalists of Ponce Have Started  
Recruiting**

"Yesterday the Municipal Council of the Nationalist Party in this city started recruiting its members, in accordance with the resolution approved by the General Assembly of the Party held in Caguas lately.

"According to what Mr. Castro Quezada, Secretary of the Council, told us, the recruiting will begin each day at 8 A.M. and will continue on until 10 P.M. The recruiting period will end on the 22nd instant."

The same publication in its issue of January 23, 1936, had it:

**"Extending the Period for the Inscription  
of Nationalists of Ponce.**

"During a conversation had by a reporter of this newspaper with the president of the Municipal Council of the Nationalist Party of this city, Mr. Gonzalez Orm, the latter informed that he had received a letter from the Central Council of the said party, informing that the period of inscription of the members of the said political collectivity, had been extended.

"The period originally set by the high council of the said party would have terminated on the 22th of this month; by the last decision the period has been extended to January 29.

"According to what they tell us, the older members of the party have not enlisted, hence the necessity of this decision."



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For obvious reasons Special Agent [REDACTED] while in Ponce, Puerto Rico, did not call at the office of "El Dia", to make further inquiries on the subject. The information was made available to the United States Attorney who decided to subpoena the Editor of the newspaper before the United States Grand Jury at San Juan where he will be interviewed for necessary particulars. Should the said interview suggest additional investigation, same will be conducted.

As previously stated no information could be procured at Ponce as to whether the Nationalists there have arms and ammunitions. It was argued that all Puerto Ricans, whether affiliated to the Nationalist, Liberal or Republican parties have short arms.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]



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B7C D<sup>22N</sup>

[REDACTED]

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An investigation was conducted at Haverhill, Puerto Rico, by Special Agent [REDACTED] [REDACTED] could not give any information as to any arms or ammunition the Nationalists might have at present and could not suggest a lead as to where the information could be obtained.

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With reference to the speech delivered by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS at Mayaguez, August 28, 1932, the investigation conducted in that city by Special Agent [REDACTED] developed the facts and information hereinafter related.

A book known as "Libro de Novedades" at Police Headquarters in Mayaguez, contains under the date of Monday, August 29, 1932, the following information:

"...further more, Corporal M. Vasquez Queits informs that a Nationalist meeting was held in Plaza Colon, during which spoke Dr. Luis Felipe Santos, Federico Vilalla, Francisco Pagan Rodriguez, Regino Cabassa, Sgt. Roxann Javierre and Attorney Pedro Albizu Campos. The meeting began at 8:30 P.M. and ended in perfect order at 12 P.M.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

B7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

B7C

The following investigation was conducted at Hrazaco, Puerto Rico by Special Agent [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

B7C

[REDACTED]



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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

For record purposes, there are set out below excerpts of Caninos' speech delivered in Luncheon on December 17, 1983 which were omitted from those previously set out.

Page 8:

"And we are today gentlemen in a moment in which the enemy is paralyzed and if you would have responded to the call of patriotism, today would be the day of the proclamation of the Republic. But you have not responded. You are yet theorizing about independence. You do not yet feel sufficient bitterness in your entrails in order to protest bravely and to blood and fire against the symbols of foreign despotism."

Page 10:

"We have it today, Puerto Rico has it today, the opportunity of being free. We have already established in all aspects, the lawful political, economic base that we have been able to conceive of the nullity of the Yankee intervention in Puerto Rico. ... if you should order us to raise up the belligerency of the country, that is, by force of arms or a constituted convention, the case of Puerto Rico is able to try itself immediately."



5227

When one of you presents himself before me in order to see when we are going to the revolution, I ask him, with what arms are you able to shoot? Do you know how to use a pistol? a rifle? Do you know how to fence with a dagger, saber, or machete? What arms do you know?\*\*\* What fencing does this youth do in order to prepare himself for the flight?

The descriptions of JUAN A. CORREYER, LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, PABLO MARRINO ROSADO and JUAN JUANES JUANES, as furnished by Deputy United States Marshal Christiansen to Special Agent [REDACTED]

Name	JUAN ANTONIO CORREYER	LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ
Age	22 years	25 years
Height	5 foot 11 inches	5 foot 5 inches
Weight	100 pounds	130 pounds
Build	medium heavy	small
Hair	black	black
Eyes	brown	- wears glasses
Mustache	black	
Peculiarities:		prominent nose
Race:	white	white
Name	PABLO MARRINO ROSADO	JUAN JUANES JUANES
Age	30-35 years	25 years
Height	5 foot	5 foot 10 inches
Weight	120 pounds	130 pounds
Build	medium	slender -conspicuous
Hair	black	brown
Eyes		
Mustache		
Peculiarities:	round face - round forehead	
Race	white	white

The descriptions of CLEMENTE RICO VELAZ and FRANCISCO VELAZQUEZ are not available at this time. That of CROMS has been given in previous reports. It is noted that the persons charged were not fingerprinted.

No specific leads are being set out. Leads pending and developed will be properly covered and reported.

PENDING

EFE:MC

RECORDED

&

EX-100

~~62-7721-40~~

March 27, 1936.

105-11898-2

The Honorable,  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation of this Department is presently conducting investigation in Puerto Rico relative to the activities of the Nationalist Party and its attempts to incite rebellion or insurrection in Puerto Rico.

In connection with this investigation, information has been received to the effect that

B7C  
[REDACTED]

It is therefore requested that the appropriate officials of your Department make an effort to interview

B7C  
[REDACTED]

Your immediate attention in the premises will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Attorney General.

*Revised Copy*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B1

NAVY RADIO

3 dn v. 40 JUS.

SAN JUAN

J EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR

FED BUR OF INVN US DEPT OF JUSTICE

WASHN DC

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. GRAND JURY WILL BEGIN HEARING EVIDENCE NEXT  
TUESDAY. LARGE NUMBER WITNESSES SUBPOENAED. ROUGH DRAFT REPORT  
WILL BE MAILED SATURDAY.

B7C

9-45 AM

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 RJC/BEL/RJP

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BJC/BEL/RJP  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Edwards  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Foxworth  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Joseph  
Mr. Keith  
Mr. Lester  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Tracy  
Miss Gandy

Unit 2

copy  
105-11898-3

62-7721-55	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEARCHED	FILE



FORM NO. 1

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

FILE NO.

62-574

REPORT MADE AT: <b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>3/30/36</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>3/26, 27, 28/36</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>[REDACTED] B7C</b>
TITLE: <b>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE: <b>INCITING INSURRECTION OR REBELLION</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

It was ascertained that the Junta Nacionalista Puertorriquena is located on the second floor, 2163 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Another branch from which subversive literature is being distributed, is located at 26 East 116th Street, New York City. Search of said quarters held in abeyance pending further advice from Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 5/1/81

BY SP-5 [REDACTED] / [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## DETAILS:

-P-

## REFERENCE:

Letter to the Bureau from Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 18, 1936; Bureau letter to the New York Office, dated March 23, 1936.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED:
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		CHECKED OFF:
4 Bureau (Encl.) - Special Delivery		JACKETED:
2 New York		
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION NOT RECORDED 119 JAN 6 1950 DEPT. OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: FILE		

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62-5764

**DETAILS:**

**B7C** Inquiry of letter carriers [redacted] and [redacted] Post Office Station I, revealed that considerable mail addressed to the Junta Nacionalista Puertorriquena is being received at 2163 Eighth Avenue, New York City; that this organization has its quarters on the second floor, adjacent to a dance hall at the above address; that the place is closed during the day, but that there is quite a bit of activity there during the night; further, that two or three men always sleep in, their names being unknown to the said letter carriers. The name of [redacted] referred to in Agent [redacted] letter of reference, is unknown to the letter carriers, and as far as they know, no mail addressed to this person was ever delivered in care of the Junta Nacionalista Puertorriquena.

It was further learned that the Junta Nacionalista Puertorriquena also has quarters at 26 East 116th Street, New York City. This address, upon observation by Agent, appeared to be the place where literature and various revolutionary periodical publications are being distributed. A large placard printed in Spanish was in the window at the above address, inviting all Puerto Ricans to read "La Palabra," an organ of the Nationalist Party, published in Puerto Rico. The placard stated that this paper is a publication of the revolutionary forces in Puerto Rico. A handbill announcing a meeting by the Nationalist Party, to be held at the Park Palace, 5 West 110th Street, New York City, was being distributed to passers-by at the above address. A copy of same was obtained by Agent and is being forwarded to the Bureau with copies of this report. It was noted that thousands of such handbills were piled up on a desk in the said quarters.

**B7C** Due to the fact that photostatic copies of the affidavits referred to in the last paragraph of Agent [redacted] letter have not yet been received from the Bureau, no search warrant has been procured, and in accordance with the suggestion contained in Bureau letter of reference, no further investigation with respect to [redacted] will be conducted until otherwise advised by the Bureau.

**B7C**

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62-5764

B7C  
D It will be noted that this office did not receive a copy of the report submitted by Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Washington, D. C., February 26, 1936. The writer, therefore, was somewhat hampered in his interrogation of [REDACTED] his knowledge of the background of the case being extremely limited.

B7C  
D [REDACTED]

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK OFFICE

B7C  
D Within a few days will re-contact [REDACTED]

Upon receipt of further instructions from the Bureau, will obtain a warrant to search the branch of the Junta Nacionalista Puertorriquena at 2163 Eighth Avenue, New York City, in order to determine whether papers, documents, records, arms, or ammunition are located at that address.

-PENDING

Mr. Nathan  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Baughn  
Chief Clerk  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Edwards  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Foxworth  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Gandy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5/1/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BJS/211  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91 - NAVAL RADIO -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

LDN KD 40 GOVT SAN JUAN

GVT JUS J EDGAR HOOVER FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASH DC

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. NO DEVELOPMENTS OF IMPORTANCE. INVESTIGATION  
BEING CONTINUED. EVIDENCE SUBMITTED GRAND JURY TOMORROW. PLEASE  
ADVISE PROGRESS NEW YORK INVESTIGATION.

RECORDED

105-11898-4

62-7721-60

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-8 BJS/211~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-11898-4

Mr. Nathan  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Daugh  
Chief Clerk  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Edwards  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Foxworth  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Joseph  
Mr. Keith  
Mr. Lester

5/11/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BTJ/20  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91

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BI- NAVY RADIO

SAN JUAN

DIRECTOR FED BUR OF INVN US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHN DC  
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

B3 HE HAS MADE STATEMENT ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS THAT SPECIAL  
AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN PORTO RICO HAD ATTEMPTED TO KILL HIM  
ADDING HE CAN PRODUCE WITNESSES TO THAT EFFECT. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR AN  
INTERVIEW WITH CAMPOS TOMORROW MORNING WHEN HE WILL BE ASKED TO EITHER  
PRODUCE WITNESSES OR PUBLICLY RETRACT STATEMENTS. DIRECTOR MAY DESIRE ISSUE  
STATEMENT TO PRESS DENYING CAMPOS' ALLEGATIONS.

NO INDICATION HAD AS TO ACTION AS PUBLIC OPINION IS  
EQUALLY DIVIDED.

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DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 BTJ/STJ/20~~

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

105-11898-5

62-7721-65X	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAMM	FILE

FILE



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 1, 1936.

B7C

Mr. [REDACTED]  
Palace Hotel,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS,  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
INCITING INSURRECTION OR REBELLION.

Dear Sir:

B7C

In confirmation of my telegram dated April 1, 1936, I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at New York City, March 30, 1936, setting forth the results of investigation conducted pursuant to Special Agent [REDACTED] letter of March 18, 1936.

Additional investigation is being conducted to obtain information whether documents, records, or arms are located at either of the headquarters of Junta Nacionalista Puertorriquena. However, no attempt is being made to obtain a search warrant until such time as advised by you.

There is likewise being transmitted herewith a copy of the hand bill which was distributed in New York City, announcing the meeting of the Nationalist Party to be held at Park Palace, 5 West 110th Street, New York City.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover  
John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

Enclosure #1059509

SPECIAL DELIVERY  
AIR MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 EJS/BJD/RW

105-11518-6  
65-1721-941

Noted

HV

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.fbiarchives.net/>

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

62-7721

March 23, 1936.

B7C  
Mr. [REDACTED]  
c/o Postmaster,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;  
NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
INCITING INSURRECTION OR REBELLION.

Dear Sir:

B7C  
In connection with an investigation conducted by the  
New York Office in the case entitled [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] certain information has been re-  
ceived relative to the activities of the Nationalist party of  
Puerto Rico [REDACTED]

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy  
of the letter from the New York Office dated March 17, 1936, set-  
ting forth the substance of this information.

B7C  
You are advised that the New York Office has been in-  
structed to recontact [REDACTED] in an effort to obtain any  
additional information which she may have relative to the activi-  
ties of the Nationalist party in New York City, and to ascertain  
the location of any papers, documents, records, arms or munitions  
maintained by the Nationalist party in New York City.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover  
John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

COPIES DESTROYED 6/7/60 #2

Enclosure #1124175

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 BSH/BJS/RS

These documents are part of the project "The Papers on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.prsocialfiles.net/>

607 U. S. Court House,  
Foley Square,  
New York, N. Y.

LOT:LS  
62-5478

March 17, 1936.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/1/81 BY SP-3  
[Signature]

RE: LOUIS DE LA FUENTES, with aliases;  
SERGIO BENCOMBE (Deceased) - Victim.  
MURDER—UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID  
PROSECUTION.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the investigation of  
the above-entitled matter, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished to Special Agent [REDACTED] the fol-  
lowing information.

[REDACTED]



Director.  
62-5478

5-17-56.

B7C,  
D

[REDACTED]

B7C,  
D

[REDACTED]

B7C  
D

Agent [REDACTED] explained to [REDACTED] that this office was not, in any way, conducting any investigation relative to the alleged Nationalist propaganda in New York City, and it was indicated to her that we are not interested in the information she had furnished.

The above is being submitted for the information of the Bureau, and no action is being taken in the absence of Bureau instructions.

Very truly yours,

B7C

[REDACTED]  
Special Agent in Charge.

1 Enclosure.

D

March 12, 1936

Special Agent in Charge,  
Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Sir:

B7C

With reference to your letter of March 6, 1936, pertaining to undeveloped leads pending in Puerto Rico, I desire to advise you that Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] are presently engaged upon a special assignment in Puerto Rico, which will require their presence there for approximately three weeks. You are authorized to forward to Special Agent [redacted] c/o the Postmaster, San Juan, Puerto Rico, undeveloped leads in any cases which are now pending in that district. The serials necessary to permit the investigation of these leads should, of course, be forwarded to [redacted] and it is suggested that all necessary data be transmitted by air mail letter.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

B7C cc [redacted] ✓  
(Air mail - special delivery)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 JES/STW

Noted  
EKT

HV

76

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 1, 1936

B7C

Mr. [REDACTED]  
c/o Postmaster,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Dear Sir:

B7C

I am transmitting herewith a copy of an undated letter written by [REDACTED]

This letter was written by him at the time he was attached to the Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and is addressed to a friend. The identity of "Ferdie", the addressee of this letter, is at the present time unknown.

In some unknown manner this letter came into the possession of Pedro Albizu Campos, who is the leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, and it is reported that Campos has frequently referred to it in his speeches as a matter of proof that the Americans are engaged in a war for the purpose of exterminating Puerto Ricans. Information has likewise been received that Campos has forwarded copies of this letter to the Vatican, the League of Nations, the World Court, and to various civilized countries in Europe and throughout the world.

The above is being furnished you for your information.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/1/81

BY SP-5 [REDACTED]

Inclosure #1058170

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Noted  
EKI

HW



INCLOSURE

No 1058170

FROM  
Department of Justice

Presbyterian Hospital  
San Juan, P. R.

Dear Ferdie:

The more I think about the Larry Smith appointment the more disgusted I get. Have you heard any reason advanced for it? It certainly is odd that a man out with the entire Boston group, fired by Wollach and as far as I know, absolutely devoid of any scientific reputation, should be given the place. There is something wrong somewhere, probably with our point of view.

The situation is settled in Boston. Parker and Nye are to run the laboratory together and either Kenneth or MacMahon to be assistant; the chief to stay on. As far as I can see, the chances of my getting a job in the next ten years are absolutely nil. One is certainly not encouraged to attempt scientific advances when it is a handicap rather than an aid to advancement. I can get a damn fine job here and am tempted to take it. It would be ideal except for the Porto Ricans - they are beyond doubt the dirtiest, laziest, most degenerate and thievish race of men ever inhabiting this sphere. It makes you sick to inhabit the same island with them. They are even lower than Italians. What the Island needs is not public health work but a tidal wave or something to totally exterminate the population. It might then be livable. I have done my best to further the process of extermination by killing off 8 and transplanting cancer into several more. The latter has not resulted in any fatalities so far. The matter of consideration for the patients' welfare plays no role here - in fact all physicians take delight in the abuse and torture of the unfortunate subjects.

Do let me know if you hear any more news.

Sincerely

/s/ Dusty

EK7  
R

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Paughman .....  
Chief Clerk .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Coffey .....  
Mr. Edwards .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Foxworth .....  
Mr. Harbo .....  
Mr. Joseph .....  
Mr. Keith .....  
Mr. Lester .....

5/1/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 [redacted]  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

\* NAVY RADIO \*

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3dn kd 107

SAN JUAN

DIRECTOR FED BUR OF INVN US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHN DC

PEDRO <sup>1</sup>ALBIZU <sup>0</sup>CAMPOS. INTERVIEW HAD WITH CAMPOS WHO ADVISED THAT HIS  
STATEMENTS REFERENCE TO FEDERAL AGENTS HAVING ORDERS TO KILL HIM REFERRED  
TO ALL GOVERNMENT AND INSULAR EMPLOYEES AS HE CONSIDERS LATTER AS BEING  
SUBSERVIENT TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. STATED HE DID NOT HAVE IN MIND THE  
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WILL RECTIFY. [redacted]

[redacted] LARGE NUMBER OF WITNESSES INTERVIEWED  
BY AGENT(S) GAVE VERY LITTLE EVIDENCE. [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

RECORDED

105-11898-6

62 7721-87

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

DATE 3/1/81

BY SP-8 [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sol. Gen. (1) Atty. Gen.  
Asst. A. G. Michels

4/4



EFE:AF:RG

April 10, 1936

RECORDED

~~62-4721-89~~  
105-11898-6

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/1/81

BY SP-5

RSB/bv/12

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;  
Nationalists Party of Puerto Rico--  
Inciting Insurrection or Rebellion.

H  
In connection with the investigation being conducted relative to the above entitled matter, I am furnishing you hereinafter for your information, the substance of recent developments reported to the Bureau.

B3  
[REDACTED]  
Campos has made the statement on several occasions, [REDACTED] that Special Agents of the Department of Justice in Puerto Rico had made attempts to take his life and added that he was in a position to produce witnesses to prove his statement. Arrangements were made by Agents of this Bureau in Puerto Rico to interview Campos for the purpose of determining the source of the information on which such statements were based.

On April 1, 1936, an interview was had with Campos, at which time he advised that his statements with reference to Federal Agents having orders to kill him referred to all Government and insular employees, inasmuch as he considers the latter as being subservient to the American Government. He indicated that at the time he made these statements, he did not specifically have in mind Special Agents of the Department of Justice, which point he stated he wished to rectify.

B3  
[REDACTED]  
The United States Attorney at San Juan, Puerto Rico, has advised that [REDACTED] will not be included in the proposed indictment. However, in addition to those previously indicated, the following persons are being added to the indictments:

B7C  
APR 11 1936

P. M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*[Handwritten signature]*  
CH



Memorandum for the  
Attorney General.

- 2 -

April 10, 1936.

Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, military instructor for the Liberating Armies;  
Julio H. Velasquez, assistant military instructor; Felix Fliciano,  
in charge of recruiting in Hmacao, and Juan Gallardo Santiago, in  
charge of recruiting in Mayaguez.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Baughman .....  
Chief Clerk .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Coffey .....  
Mr. Edwards .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Foxworth .....  
Mr. Harbo .....  
Mr. Joseph .....  
Mr. Keith .....  
Mr. Lester .....

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**BI**  
\* [REDACTED] \*\*  
(c)

RECEIVED VIA THE ARMY RADIO

5dn kd GVT JUS PRIORITY

SAN JUAN

GVT JUS J EDGAR HOOVER FEDERAL BUREAU INVESTIGATION

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. GRAND JURY RETURNED TRUE BILL TODAY

AS TO ALL DEFENDANTS EXCEPT [REDACTED] **B7C**  
[REDACTED] **B7C**

5/11/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BJA/W  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91

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RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

**BI**  
[REDACTED] (c)

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DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-8 BJA/W~~

105-11898-7  
62-7721-71  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
[REDACTED] (c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4-4-56</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/11-25/56</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED] B7C</b>
TITLE <b>"CONSPIRACY"</b> <b>PEDRO ALBERTO CAMPOS; JUAN ANTONIO CORREIA; LOUIS F. VELAZQUEZ; PEDRO MATEO ROCA; CEFENTE SOTO</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INCITING REVENGE OR INSURRECTION</b>

**THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO.**

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-3/CLK/SG

All persons named were charged in complaint filed before U. S. Commissioner, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 3-3-56 with conspiracy to overthrow U. S. Government and to recruit an army for same person, in violation of Sections 6, 7, and 88 Title 18, U.S.C. Each, after surrender or arrest, file bond of \$10,000.00 for hearing permanently postponed. Outlining evidence, data gathered by Insular Police and obtained through search and seizure by the U. S. Marshal, San Juan. Reporting opinion rendered by U. S. Attorney and facts, information disclosed by inquiry to date.

**B7C**

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** Washington, D. C., 2-27-56.

DETAILS:

At San Juan Puerto Rico.

**B7C**

The title of the case has been changed to include the names of CORREIA, VELAZQUEZ, ROCA, SOTO, PEDRO VELAZQUEZ and **[REDACTED]**.

**B7C**

The report relates investigation conducted by Special Agents **[REDACTED]** and **[REDACTED]**, at San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Rio Piedras, Bayamon, Ithaca, Puerto Rico.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-11878-76

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		105-11878-41
Bureau 5		NOT RECORDED
New York 1		119 JAN 6 1950
U. S. Attorney, San Juan, P. R. 1		



United States Attorney Snyder made available his file pertaining to this matter, making also available a large number of statements procured by the Honorable Benigno Fernández García, Attorney General of Puerto Rico, Hon. Jesus A. Gonzalez and Hon. Marcelino Romay, District Attorney at San Juan, all bearing upon the subject matter. The names of the persons making the statements and the nature of the evidence and information given by them, are hereinafter briefly outlined. It may be noted that all statements are in the Spanish language.

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

1

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) B7c, B7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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B7C

With reference to C. SOTO VELAZ the files at the office of the United States Attorney at San Juan, Puerto Rico, contain the first issue of "Armas", dated Caguas, P.R., March, 1936. The exact date of issuance is not given. The "Armas", a four sheet publication, appears to be entirely devoted to Nationalism. Its Director is given as C. SOTO VELAZ and its Administratrix as Carmen Leonor Rodriguez. Immediately after the title there is contained the saying: "El Derecho de los Portorriqueños esta en las Armas que Poseen" - The rights of Puerto Ricans are in the Arms which they possess."

The publication in question was picked up on or about March 2, 1936, by United States Marshal [REDACTED] of San Juan in the office of the Eastern Sugar Corporation, and was by him delivered to the office of the United States Attorney.

An article, appearing on the first page of the publication, translated into English, reads as follows:

#### "GOVERNMENT OF BANDITRY

"We have always maintained that every invader is a bandit and as such wherever he takes root, the imperialism of banditry arises; for uttering those very words we have already been sentenced to serve three months in jail and for making general statements we have been sued several times. However let it be said Puerto Rico, our dear Puerto Rico for 33 years has become in the hands of the Yankees, one of the most degraded prisons of the world just because of the criminal whim of Imperialism.

"Our dear Puerto Rico, before the Yankee invasion, in spite of the severity of Spain's Government, possessed an economic status such as few countries in the world could boast of, and this is such an evident fact, that the invader in his report to the Yankee Congress could not hide it, to the extent of showing that 30% of Puerto Rican land belonged to the Nationals.

"Today after 33 years of invasion, 30% of Puerto Rican land has become property of Yankee Corporations. Our country did not know hunger, and the national fraternity said this country was one of the most united and definite of the world by virtue of its material disinterestedness.

"Today after 33 years of organized banditry, the country dies of hunger, it is assassinated in the very bosom of justice; the representatives of the press are blackjacked and ridiculed; lynching has gone into effect; old people are attacked; citizens are shot at



because they walk the public road and assassination in cold blood takes place.

"These terrible truths are confirmed by the shooting of a dying man in the Municipal Hospital of Ponce; a young man is black-jacked in this very city in the presence of the chief of police at Police Headquarters; a search of a cafe in Utuado was ordered because the police thought that they might find arms in it; two citizens are assassinated in the most cowardly fashion at Police Headquarters in San Juan; a great number of citizens are arrested, thus violating the rights of citizenship, and the streets are patrolled with orders to kill.

"After such deeds, we repeat with the serenity of a free mind, that we are living under the reign of the most disgusting banditry. The time has come when there are only Puerto Ricans against the assassins who pretend to conquer us through barbarism.

Right and Justice are in the hands of the people. The sacred hour of this unification is at the threshold of the country. Let us welcome it and let us abandon all quarrels which the invader himself has planted among the Puerto Ricans.

"Under the reign of banditry, assassination is the only law.

"Puerto Ricans all, let us go toward the Republic by the mandate of nature herself.

"There is no power on earth that can suppress the voice and action of a country that does not desire to be in slavery".

- - - - -

Another article in this paper reads as follows:

#### "THE NATIONAL SHAME.

"When Napoleon invaded the national territory of Spain - the whole world knows it -, every Catholic temple became a trench against the invading wave.

"Why does not every Catholic temple in Puerto Rico become a true pulpit preaching against the despotism of the Yankee Invader?

"Is there one Puerto Rican so unfortunate that he desires to die as a slave of the North American invasion?

"Puerto Ricans cooperate with arms voluntarily.

"Citizens of Caguas, citizens of Puerto Rico cooperate with arms for your own defense and for the National defense.

"It is more a question of honor than of food that you should cooperate with arms.

"The dormant consciences of the people feel the stir of armed revolution every time that superior minds enlighten the national consciences.

"The precious lives, all young, carrying in their hands the redeeming pistols of Puerto Rican liberty, assassinated in the University City oblige us not to mention the names of the assassins until we are ready to read the note of condolence before the tombs of the martyrs, whose martyrdom made them into heroes of the Hispanoamerican country.

"Puerto Ricans, the invader has ordered that all those who resist the criminal ambition of Imperialism shall be deprived of life. In the face of this barbarous order, the Puerto Rican nation commands you 'Carry arms in your pockets'. Before the invader, justice can be obtained only in accordance with the collection of arms that you possess.

"This paper will be printed every time that it is necessary for the National Liberty even though the murderous plan of the general of the tyranny should deprive its editor of life."

The "Armas", it appears, engaged in the collection of moneys for the acquisition of arms. In the issue in question, infact, it published a coupon, reading as follows:

Mr. Director of "Armas"

Caguas, Puerto Rico.

I enclose this voluntary contribution as my personal cooperation for the collection of arms.

Fraternally in the Revolution

(Fill and send in this coupon)

B7C  
D

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET10

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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87-7

[REDACTED]

At the office of the United States Attorney in San Juan exists also as possible documentary evidence, the entire set of "La Palabra", which has been described in previous reports submitted; a bond issued by the Nationalist Party and payable five years after the declaration of independence, and the original photograph of the recruiting station set up on Pasaje Matienzo, San Juan, taken by Harwood Hull of the Associated Press, stationed at San Juan, through whom it would be introduced as evidence if necessary. The photograph and the bond herein referred to were also previously described.

United States Attorney Snyder informed that, based on the evidence herein before outlined, he decided to institute prosecution against the following persons:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMACHO, President, Aguas Buenas, P.R.  
JUAN A. CORRENTJAN, Secretary, San Juan, P.R.  
LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, Treasurer, San Juan, P.R.  
PASLO MORENO ROMERO, Recruiting Officer, San Juan, P.R.  
CELESTIN SOTO VELAZ, Director of Arms, Aguas, P.R.  
EMILIO VILLAGUER, Nationalist leader, Aguas, P.R.  
JUAN JUANES JUANES, Secretary of CAMRY, Aguas Buenas, P.R.

In accordance with the opinion rendered by the United States Attorney, on March 4, 1936, United States Marshal [REDACTED] of San Juan, appeared before U. S. Commissioner Ramon C. Julia in San Juan and filed a complaint charging the persons herein mentioned with violation of Sections 88 - 6 and 7 of Title 18, U. S. C., that is to say that they conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together to overthrow the Government of the United States, and to have, from on or about January 7 to on or about Jan. 29, 1936, conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together to open at San Juan, Porto Rico, and other cities and towns in the Island of Porto Rico, certain recruiting stations for the purpose of enlisting men with the intent of overthrowing the Government of the United States.

A warrant for the arrest of the persons named in the complaint was issued on March 4, 1936, and on the following day, upon being informed that such charge had been filed, CAMPOS, VILLALBA, SOTO VILLALBA, BRAVO VILLALBA and JUANBE JUANBE surrendered to the United States Marshal and upon furnishing bail fixed at \$10,000 were released pending preliminary hearing set for March 19, 1936. JUAN A. CORNETER, on the other hand, was taken into custody on March 5, 1936, and he, too, having furnished bond was released.

PABLO MORRENO ROSADO surrendered to the United States Marshal on March 12, 1936, and was released on the same date when he furnished the required bond of \$10,000, pending hearing. It may be stated that no hearing was had on March 19, it having been postponed, by agreement, to April 2, 1936.

---

United States Attorney Snyder informed that upon instituting prosecution, considered it to be of great importance to procure warrants for the purpose of searching the premises of the most important leaders and Nationalists clubs, mentioned in the statements made by the Insular police officers. For the purpose a number of search warrants were obtained and a number of searches were made. Some of the searches disclosed valuable evidence which evidence was selected by Agents for the purpose of introduction at the time of trial and for possible leads.

On March 24, 1936, a warrant was issued by U. S. Commissioner Ramon C. Julia of San Juan, Puerto Rico, authorizing the search of a certain described house located on Mimos Rivera St., in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and the seizure therefrom of books, printed forms, arms, documents and other articles intended for the use of committing a violation of Sections 7, 8 and 83 of Title 18, U. S. Criminal Code. The warrant was issued on supporting affidavits made by U. S. Marshal [redacted] of San Juan and [redacted] and [redacted] of the Insular Police, stationed, respectively, at Caguas, Rio Piedras and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

A search was made of the locality described in the warrant on March 5, 1936, by U. S. Deputy Marshal [redacted], accompanied by Detectives [redacted] and [redacted] and Corporal [redacted] of the Insular Police of Mayaguez.

Copy of the warrant and a receipt of the property seized were given by Deputy Marshal [redacted] to [redacted] in charge of the house at the time of search.

A large assortment of papers, books, identification cards, one saber, one rifle, four signal flags, assortment of used targets, one bomb, one revolver, a battalion insignia were found by the searching party in the house described in the warrant. The books and records and the said articles, now in the office of the U. S. Attorney at San Juan, were examined and the following articles and papers in the Spanish language were selected as possible material evidence in the case.

- 1.- Typewritten circular letter headed "Cadetes de la Republica - Compania de San Juan de Puerto Rico", issued and signed by Captain Julio H. Velazquez, Dec. 5, 1934 and addressed to Luis Mojica, President Nationalist Municipal Council, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, reading in part "By order of the Commander in Chief of the Army 'Cadets of the Republic', Mr. Pedro Albizu Campos, I send you these copies of Military Tactics in order that you personally deliver same to the captain of the Corps in your city. Insist that he sign the receipt attached hereto in order that you may return the same to me by mail. "At the same time you will inform him that these regulations be immediately put into effect, following the instructions closely without altering same."
- 2.- Typewritten copy of "Rules of Tactics for the use and benefit of the corps of Cadets of the Republic, compiled by the Captain of the Company of San Juan by order of General Headquarters.....Capt. Julius H. Velazquez". The rules in question dwell, in fact, on military instructions, drills etc., including the proper handling of the rifle, unloaded.



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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BI

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&  
INDEXED

EFE: CJ

62-7721-93

105-11898-8

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 11, 1936.

BI

[REDACTED]

(C)

BI

[REDACTED] (C)

BI

[REDACTED] (C)

BI

[REDACTED] (C)

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate with you in all matters of mutual interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

5/1/81

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RST/STJ/RS

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Chief Clerk
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Edwards
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
APR 11 1936  
F. B. I.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 8, 1936.

Time - 10:05 A.M.

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos;  
Treason.

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Baughman .....  
Chief Clerk .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Coffey .....  
Mr. Edwards .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Foxworth .....  
Mr. Harbo .....  
Mr. Joseph .....  
Mr. Keith .....  
Mr. Lester .....  
Mr. Quinn .....  
Mr. [redacted] .....

B7C  
I telephoned [redacted] relative to the case of the above named person, and after outlining to him briefly the facts and the activities and reputation of Campos, told him that the United States Attorney has asked the Agents of the Bureau who are down there working on the case to interview the Latin American Consuls in Puerto Rico as to whether they called on Campos as representatives of their respective governments and whether Campos discussed with them the subject of weapons or a possible revolution in Puerto Rico.

B7C  
I told [redacted] the purpose of my call to him is to advise him of the facts and this request so that he might, if he so desired, take the matter up with the State Department here in Washington to see what they think about it.

B7C  
[redacted] said he would take this matter up with the State Department, informally at first, to get an idea of their possible attitude in the matter.

Time - 10:57 A.M.

B7C  
[redacted] telephoned me back and said that he has gotten in touch with the State Department relative to this situation, and they want to know before giving a definite answer as to the particular countries from which the Consuls who are to be interviewed come.

I told him that while we do not have this information at this time, we will get it by cable from our Agents and then advise him in the premises.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 NJC/STJ/RL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APRIL 8, 1936

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

105-11898-9

Transmit the following message to:

CARE POSTMASTER,  
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~62-4721-77~~

RECORDED

PEDRO CAMPOS. ADVISE NAMES COUNTRIES CONCERNING WHICH USA DESIRES

INTERVIEWS WITH CONSULS AT ONCE. (S)(u)

HOOVER

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSG/RTJ/RU  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/81

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E.A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SENT VIA

Per

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A  
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

# TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 7-1438

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

VIA NAVAL RADIO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAN JUAN PR

FED BUR INV WASHIN

PEDRO ALBIZU CALPOS. ROUGH DRAFT REPORT FORWARDED AIR MAIL TODAY.

EXPEDITE TYPING AND FORWARD COPY AIR MAIL TO USA ALSO COPY ROUGH

DRAFT REPORT FORWARDED ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 BTG/STW

5/4/81 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ B7C  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BTG/STW  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDV

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 8, 1936.

Time - 12:40 P.M.

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos;  
Treason in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Joseph .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

Mr. McMahon telephoned me and said he is in receipt of a communication from the Bureau reflecting the results of the investigation in New York City; that is, that the investigation in New York City has been ordered held in abeyance pending further advice from the Bureau.

Mr. McMahon seemed somewhat concerned over the discontinuing of this investigation in New York City, and said that if possible, he would like to have it continued to see what we can make up there. He pointed out that they are afraid of an acquittal in Puerto Rico, and as an ace in the hole, they want to hold the New York City case in the background, so that if the defendants are as a matter of fact acquitted, they can be taken out of Puerto Rico and tried in New York on the conspiracy charge.

I told Mr. McMahon that you were personally handling this case, but that I would advise you of his further request in the premises.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-3 JML/KR

*New York will be  
instructed to  
continue this  
investigation*

EAT: RECORDED

Done 4/10/36 13  
ETE

105-11015-12  
62-7721-12  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
APR 11 1936  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
TAMM TWO

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A  
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

# TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-1435

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

VIA NAVAL RADIO

SAN JUAN PR

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Baughman .....  
Chief Clerk .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Coffey .....

FED BUR INV WASHIN

PEDRO ALBIZU CALPOS. ROUGH DRAFT REPORT FORWARDED AIR MAIL TODAY

EXPEDITE TYPING AND FORWARD COPY AIR MAIL TO USA ALSO COPY ROUGH

DRAFT REPORT FORWARDED ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BTC

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DATE 5/4/81 BY 1056 BTJ/RL

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 m/tes  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

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7-7771-79

5/4/81  
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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

\* NAVAL RADIO \*

5 dn kd 45

SAN JUAN

DIRECTOR FED BUR OF INVN US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHN D C

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. ROUGH DRAFT REPORT FORWARDED AIR MAIL TODAY.

EXPEDITE TYPING AND FORWARD COPY AIR MAIL TO U S A ALSO COPY

ROUGH DRAFT REPORT FORWARDED ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO.

~~BT~~ B7C

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~~DATE 5/4/81~~

~~BY SP-8 BTJ/20~~

RECORDED

105-11818-13

62-7721-11

~~BT~~

BUREAU OF

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATHAN Tamm TWO

FILE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. Tamm ✓  
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Clegg ✓  
Mr. Glavin ✓  
Mr. Ladd ✓  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tracy ✓  
Mr. Carson ✓  
Mr. Egan ✓  
Mr. Gurnea ✓  
Mr. Harbo ✓  
Mr. Hendon ✓  
Mr. Lester ✓  
Mr. Quinn ✓  
Mr. Nease ✓  
Mr. Tamm ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 9, 1936.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Time - 3:15 P.M.

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos;  
Treason.

**B7C**

I had occasion to talk with [REDACTED] with reference to the above entitled case, and particularly the request through him of the State Department to be furnished with the names of the countries whose Consulates the United States Attorney in Puerto Rico desires contacted concerning this case. I furnished him with the names of these countries as follows: Colombia, Mexico, Spain, Santo Domingo, Cuba and Venezuela. (A)

Respectfully,

*E. A. Tamm*

E. A. TAMM.

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJG/B7D/RU  
REASON-FCIM 11-2.4.2 3  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJG/B7D/RU

APR 12 1936

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105-11845-14

62-77-7-15
APR 12 1936
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FILE

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Baughman .....  
Chief Clerk .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Coffey .....  
Mr. Edwards .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Foxworth .....  
Mr. Harbo .....  
Mr. Joseph .....  
Mr. Keith .....  
Mr. Lester .....  
Mr. Quinn .....  
Mr. Schilder .....  
Mr. Tamm .....  
Mr. Tracy .....  
Miss Gandy .....

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NAVAL R [REDACTED] (C)

B [REDACTED] (C)

SAN JUAN P. R. [REDACTED] (C)

J. EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON D C.

PEDRO ALBIZU CANTOS. INVESTIGATION PRACTICALLY COMPLETED HERE.

ADVISE AT ONCE IF CONSULS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED AS AGENTS PLAN TO

LEAVE FOR SAN JUAN SUNDAY A.M. (C) (u) B7C

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BTJ/ntf  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

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ABOVE WIRE TELEPHONED BY A. H. OF NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS ( 9:30 P.M.

RECEIVED BY GLS.

5/4/81  
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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
[REDACTED]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM TWO

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJH/BJH/RU~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. DeLoach	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Gale	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Sullivan	.....
Mr. Tavel	.....
Mr. Trotter	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

\* NAVY RADIO \*

B' [REDACTED] (c)  
B' [REDACTED] (c)

4 dn kd 72 RUSH

SAN JUAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DIRECTOR FED BUR OF INVN US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHN DC  
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. USA NOW ADVISES INTERVIEWS WITH CONSULS FOLLOWING  
COUNTRIES WILL BE SUFFICIENT:- COLOMBIA, CUBA, SPAIN, MEXICO, SANTO DOMINGO,  
AND VENEZUELA. MORNING PAPERS HERE CARRYING STORY CALNAP RANSOM MONEY HAS  
APPEARED IN NATIONAL CITY BANK AT PONCE. OFFICIALS SAME BANK IN SAN JUAN  
INTERVIEWED STATE STORY NOT TRUE. (c)(u)

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJH/BJH/RU  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJH/BJH/RU  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT:RLG

52226

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. **APR 10, 1936**

Transmit the following message to: **CARE POSTMASTER  
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**AUTHORIZATION GRANTED INTERVIEW CONSULS NAMED. EXERCISE UTMOST  
TACT AND DIPLOMACY THESE INTERVIEWS.**

**HOOVER**

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJG/BJS/jws  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 3/9/91

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RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

105-11848-17

62-1121-80

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 10 1936

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Baughman .....  
Chief Clerk .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Coffey .....  
Mr. Edwards .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Forworth .....  
Mr. Harbo .....  
Mr. Joseph .....  
Mr. Keith .....  
Mr. Lester .....  
Mr. Quinn .....  
Mr. Schilder .....  
Mr. Tamm .....  
Mr. Tracy .....  
Miss Gandy .....

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**DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJG/BJS/jws**

CODED AND SENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SENT VIA

Per

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 10, 1936.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Time - 12:33 P.M.

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos;  
Treason.

**B7C** [redacted] telephoned me and said that the State Department has authorized our Agents to interview the Consuls in Puerto Rico of the countries named in connection with this investigation. However, the State Department did point out that they hoped the Agents who were to conduct these interviews were diplomatic, tactful and discreet in their approach and during the course of the interviews. (S)(u)

**B7C** I told [redacted] that while I doubted very much if it would be necessary to call such matters to the attention of our Agents in Puerto Rico, we would do so just to be on the safe side.

Respectfully,

*E. A. Tamm*  
E. A. TAMM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 3/4/81 BY SP-5

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 [redacted]  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

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APR 14 1936

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65-7721-74		
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
APR 13 1936 A.M.		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
TAMM	TWO	FILE

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.b7csecretfiles.net/>.



STANDARD FORM NO. 144  
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

# TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

OPTIONAL MAIL FLIGHTS OFFICE 7-1435

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

VIA NAVAL RADIO

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAN JUAN PR

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PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. CONSUL NAMED DIPLOMATICALLY INTERVIEWED AND ALL DENY

ANY CONTACT WITH CAMPOS OR THAT HE CALLED ON THEM. INVESTIGATION COMPLETED

HERE. DUE TO CHANGE IN PLANE SCHEDULE AGENT LEAVING SUNDAY AFTERNOON WILL

NOT ARRIVE MIAMI UNTIL MONDAY AFTERNOON (X) (u)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 [redacted]  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

5/4/81  
DECLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 [redacted]  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. Tele. Room  
Mr. Holmes  
Miss Gandy

105-11818-19

1-2-7721-88
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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Washington, D. C.

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT San Juan, Puerto Rico	DATE WHEN MADE 6-11-36	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/20-4/8/36	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <b>B7C</b>
TITLE CHANGED: PETRO ALBIZU CAMPOS; JUAN ANTONIO CORRETTIER; LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ; RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, alias Rafael A. Ortiz; JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ; CLEMENTE SOTO VILEZ; JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO; PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ, alias Pablo Morreno Rosado; ERASMO VELAZQUEZ			CHARACTER OF CASE INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED]			
Case presented to Grand Jury, March 31 to April 3, 1936. On latter date indictment charging violation Sections 4, 6, 7 and 88, Title 18, U.S.C. returned against given defendants. Julio H. Velazquez and Juan Gallardo Santiago taken into custody. Pacheco, still at large, is reported to be at Trujillo City in Republic of Santo Domingo. All defendants, exception latter, arraigned before U. S. Court at San Juan, April 7, 1936, entered pleas of not guilty, being released on \$10,000.00 each. Reporting interviews had with large number of officers, other persons, throughout island of Puerto Rico.			
-P-			
REFERENCE:	Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 4, 1936.		
DETAILS:	The title has been changed due to the addition of the names of RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ and JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO; to record the correct name of PABLO ROSALO ORTIZ, previously reported PABLO MORRENO ROSADO, and by reason of the fact that the name of [REDACTED] is being dropped as he was not indicted.		
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau 5 New York 1 U.S. Att'y., San Juan, P.R. 1		105-11818-1 NOT RECORDED 119 JAN 20 1950	

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- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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[REDACTED]

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The case was considered by the United States Grand Jury at San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 31 and April 1, 2 and 3, 1936. On the latter date the Grand Jury returned an indictment in three counts. It charges:

#### FIRST COUNT

That PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, JUAN ANTONIO CORRENTJER, LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ, CLEMENTE SOTO VELAZ, JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO, PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ and BRASMO VELAZQUEZ, from on or about May 1, 1935, to April 3, 1936, at San Juan, Caguas, Aguas Buenas and other places, conspired between themselves and with other unknown persons, to overthrow and oppose by force the Government of the United States, it being part of the said conspiracy that:

They, being leaders, officers, active members and in control of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, a political party organized under the laws of the island, and composed of a large number of persons, would procure, induce, incite and encourage the members of the said party to bring about the independence of Puerto Rico from the United States, by force and violence and by an armed revolution that:



They, by speeches, letters, decrees and other writings, would publicly declare and attempt to persuade others that the so-called republic of Puerto Rico came into existence on or about September 3, 1868 and thereafter always has been and is legally in existence in Puerto Rico with the sovereign powers of Government; that;

They would set up in Puerto Rico the so-called republic of Puerto Rico, and ALBIZU CAMPOS would issue documents purporting to be of an official character of the so-called Republic of Puerto Rico; that;

They would utilize the organization of the Nationalist Party, its National Council and the various Municipal Councils throughout the island, to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico by force and violence and by armed revolution against the United States; that;

They, in personal solitations, public speeches and in writing would persistently and continuously urge the other members of the party and the people of Puerto Rico, to arm themselves in order to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico; that;

They would procure and cause to be procured by members of the said Nationalist Party, certain firearms, ammunition, and other military equipment for the aforesaid purpose; that;

They would establish, maintain and cause to be established and maintained, recruiting stations in the cities of Caguas, Humacao, Mayaguez, San Juan and other towns in Puerto Rico, to recruit and enlist members of the said Nationalist Party as soldiers for military service in a so-called Liberating Army, and that;

They would in San Juan, Santurce, Rio Piedras, Loiza and other cities in Puerto Rico, direct and drill and cause to be directed and drilled in military formation, various groups of members of the said party designated as Cadets of the Republic or enlisted soldiers in the Liberating Army, including instructions in the use of firearms and other weapons, all for the aforesaid purpose, and in violation of Section 6, Title 18, of the U. S. Code.

#### SECOND COUNT

Charges that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, JUAN ANTONIO CORRETTIER, LUIS F. VILLAZQUEZ, RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, JULIO R. HERNANDEZ, CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ, JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO, PABLO ROSALO ORTIZ AND EMASPO VILLAZQUEZ, from on or about May 1, 1933, to April 3, 1936, at San

Juan, Caguas, Aguas Buenas and other places, conspired between themselves and with others to the Grand Jurors unknown, to incite rebellion and insurrection against the authorities and laws of the United States, and that they in furtherance of the said conspiracy committed the following overt acts:

- 1 - On June 22, 1934, at San Juan, P.R., PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS delivered a speech and made statements to the effect that each Puerto Rican house should be an arsenal of arms in case Puerto Ricans were attacked by Americans or any nation which should care to invade or impose itself on Puerto Rico.
- 2 - On October 19 and November 4, 1935 and on or about every seventh day thereafter, JUAN ANTONIO CORRETIER, printed, published, sold and circulated "La Palabra" which contained articles, written statements and accounts of speeches, urging, inciting and exhorting the people of Puerto Rico to arm themselves in order to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico.
- 3 - On October 25, 1935, in the cemetery known as Seboruco in the Santurce ward of San Juan, P.R., PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS delivered an oration during the course of which he made certain statements inciting rebellion and insurrection against the United States.
- 4 - On November 3, 1935, at San Juan, P.R., PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS submitted to the official in charge of the radio station known as WKAQ for approval and broadcast the original in the Spanish language of a "Declaration of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in extraordinary joint session with the Municipal Councils thereof at Aguas Buenas, on October 30, 1935, the sixty-eighth year of the Proclamation of the Republic", containing certain specific statements tending to incite rebellion and insurrection.
- 5 - On February 24, 1936, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, in the cemetery located in Santurce, a ward of San Juan, P.R., delivered an oration making certain specific statements for the purpose of inciting rebellion and insurrection.
- 6 - On November 22, 1935, in Humacao, P.R., CLEMENTE SOTO VELAZ delivered a speech during which he stated in substance that a state of war actually exists in Puerto Rico and that everybody would rise in arms against the American Government.

- 7 - On October 8, 1935, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS delivered a speech, making amongst others, statements to the effect that he was at the head of the said party with the purpose that if independence was not given to Puerto Rico in one way, they would take it in another, etc., and that certain members of the Nationalist Party should be recruited in order to proclaim the Puerto Rican republic on a day not far away.
- 8 - On January 15, 1936, CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ and ERASMO VELAZQUEZ, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, printed, published and distributed a certain circular titled, "Puerto Rican Socialists, Republicans, Liberals, Communists..."
- 9 - On March 1, 1936, and other dates, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ printed and published and circulated a certain newspaper known as "Armas", urging and inciting members of the Nationalist Party and the people of Puerto Rico to arm themselves in order to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico from the United States of America, by force and violence and by an armed revolution against the United States.

In violation of Sections 4 and 83 of Title 18, U. S. Code.

#### THIRD COUNT

Charges that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, JUAN ANTONIO CORNETJER, LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ, CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ, ERASMO VELAZQUEZ, JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO and PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ did conspire between themselves and with other persons unknown, to engage in armed hostility against the United States, and open in Puerto Rico recruiting stations for the enlistment of soldiers for the purpose, and that in furtherance of the said conspiracy committed the following overt acts:

- 1 - During the aforesaid period of time, the defendants committed the acts, alleged as overt acts in the second count of the indictment.
- 2 - On various dates during the aforesaid period of time, the defendants, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and other cities directed and drilled in military formation, various groups of members of the Nationalist Party, designated as Cadets of the Republic, or enlisted soldiers of the Army of Liberation, and gave the said groups of men military instructions, including the use of firearms and other weapons.



- 3 - On December 8, 1935, at Caguas, P.R., at the Convention of the Nationalist Party, the defendants caused the adoption of a resolution providing that the Nationalist Party should open recruiting stations to be located at the headquarters of each Municipal Council so as to register, enlist and recruit members of said party and other men, as soldiers in a military organization to be known as the Liberating Army with the purpose of engaging in armed hostility against the United States.
- 4 - On January 1, 1936, pursuant to said resolution, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and JUAN ANTONIO CORRENTJER, issued at San Juan and circulated, a printed decree, proclamation or statement, entitled, "Nationalism Calls its Men to Immediate Military Organization for National Defense".
- 5 - On various dates, in San Juan, RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO as Chief of Instruction of the Cadets of the Republic and Liberating Army, and Julio H. Velasquez, as Commander of Infantry and Adjutant of Chief of Instructions, issued to groups of men of the said Cadets of the Republic and Liberating Army various instructions for military training.
- 6 - Beginning January 7 and ending on January 22, 1936, at Caguas, P.R. CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ and ERASMO VELAZQUEZ opened and caused to be opened a recruiting station.
- 7 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, persons unknown, as individuals and on behalf of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, opened and caused to be opened a recruiting station.
- 8 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, at Mayaguez, P. R. JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO, individually and on behalf of the Nationalist Party, opened a recruiting station.
- 9 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, at Rio Piedras, persons unknown, individually and on behalf of the Nationalist Party, opened a recruiting station.
- 10 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, at San Juan PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ, individually and on behalf of the Nationalist Party, opened a recruiting station.
- 11 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, at Santurce, a suburb of San Juan, persons unknown individually and on behalf of the Nationalist Party, opened a recruiting station.

In violation of Sections 7 and 88, Title 18, U.S.C.

Warrant for the arrest of defendants were issued on April 4, 1936. JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO and JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ of Mayaguez and San Juan respectively, were taken into custody on April 5 and 6, 1936, by the United States Marshal. All other defendants, with the exception of RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, had already been taken into custody and had been released on bond. RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO could not be located and at Aguas Buenas, his former place of residence, the United States Marshal was informed that PACHECO had left the Island of Puerto Rico, bound for the Republic of Santo Domingo.

ATC  
An examination of the records of the New York Puerto Rico Steamship Co., San Juan, P. R., made by Special Agent [redacted] brought out the information that one RAFAEL A. ORTIZ, a school teacher, a Latin-American, left San Juan, P.R., on the steamer Borinquen on March 9, 1936, for La Romana, Dominican Republic, in which city he was to join a relative, one Jose Diaz Ortiz. A form titled "Information Required by the United States Authorities and Dominican Government of all Passengers Leaving United States Territory for Dominican Republic" in possession of the said steamship company, informs that RAFAEL A. ORTIZ, now 36 years of age, was born at Ponce, P.R., January 31, 1900; that he is married, is in good health, is the husband of Edith Sanchez and that his wife was, then, on March 9, 1936, residing at Caguas, P.R., which was also his - ORTIZ'S - last residence. The name of RAFAEL A. ORTIZ is the only one on record similar to that of RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO.

Records at the office of the said steamship company also inform that on March 23, 1936, also on the Steamer Borinquen, one Edith Sanchez Ortiz, a female 19 years of age, born December 16, 1916, left San Juan, P.R., for Trujillo City, Dominican Republic, for the purpose of joining her husband RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO. Mrs. Pacheco gave as last place of residence Aguas Buenas, P.R.

There seems to be no doubt, therefore, that RAFAEL A. ORTIZ and RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO are one and the same person. It may be noted that a comparison of the signature of RAFAEL A. ORTIZ with the signature of R. ORTIZ PACHECO, as it appears on papers seized during a search made at Mayaguez, P.R., revealed that they - the two signatures - are identical. According to information given by the New York Puerto Rico Steamship Company no American citizen is required to have a passport for the purpose of visiting the Dominican Republic. The only thing he is required to do is to sign the form herein mentioned.

All the defendants, with the exception of PACHECO, were arraigned before U. S. Judge Robert A. Cooper at San Juan, P.R., on April 7, 1936, when the charges contained in the indictment

were read to them. Each of the defendants entered pleas of not guilty to the said charges, and each was released after having posted bonds in the amount of \$10,000.00 each. The date for the trial was not set.

It was stated in the report of reference that on March 12, 1936, the office of the United States Attorney, through the headquarters of the Insular Police at San Juan, inquired of all police stations throughout the island concerning the activities of the Nationalist Party and suggested that a report be submitted. Reports were made by the various district chiefs in Puerto Rico. Some of the reports informed that activities of the party in certain localities were insignificant, some others informed that recruiting was not effected in certain other localities. Those reports are not being considered herein.

For the purpose of expediting the matter, the United States Attorney arranged that the district chiefs and all persons able to give information as to the recruiting of the Nationalists for the Army of Liberation in the towns hereinafter given report to San Juan on March 31 and April 1, 1936, in order that they might be interviewed and might testify before the Grand Jury, if necessary. The localities chosen, through an examination of the reports submitted, are: Aguadilla, Barranquitas, Carolina, Ciales, Fajardo, Guanica, Guayama, Isabels, Quebradillas, San Juan, San Lorenzo, Utuado and Yacuboa, P.R.

Record is made hereinafter of the most important information contained in the reports submitted by the district chiefs and of the interviews had by Agents with the persons given as witnesses, or able to give some information in this matter. The data given in the report submitted by the various district chiefs is found immediately after the name of the city.

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Issue number four of Armas has been turned over to the United States Attorney in San Juan, as possible future evidence. Assistant U. S. Attorney George Ortiz Toro rendered the opinion that in view of the fact that the sheet, per se indicates the name of the editor who admitted its publication, no additional inquiry concerning the source of "Armas" is necessary. However as possible additional evidence as to Clemente Soto Velez, and the activities of the Caguas, P. R., Municipal Council, Agents abstracted from the minute book of the said Municipal Council the following:

EXCERPTS FROM MINUTE BOOK OF NATIONALIST COUNCIL OF  
CAGUAS, P. R. RECORDING CERTAIN MOTIONS ETC. MADE  
DURING THE MEETING HELD ON JANUARY 12, 1936.

"In the Rojas building in the City of Caguas, Puerto Rico, on January 12, 1936, at 10:45 A.M., the President declared open the Ordinary Local Assembly of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico previously called for the purpose of reorganizing the Municipal Council of Caguas".

"Mr. Diaz said that if the students of the High School had a right to a member with voice and vote within the Municipal Council, then the Cadets should have a right to have another member. Mr. Colon manifested that we are all actually soldiers and we are obliged to wear a uniform".

It was immediately proceeded to nominate the Municipal Council which was constituted in the following form:

President  
Vice President  
Secretary  
Treasurer

Don Clemente Soto Velez  
Antonio Rodriguez Colon  
Erasmio Velazquez  
Narciso Gandara

Members of the Council:

Jose Vallejo  
Felix Rodriguez  
Rafael A. Colon  
Andres Mirabal  
Victor Requena  
Sinto Lozano

Substitute members of Council:

Pedro Molina, hijo  
Gregorio Munoz  
Manuel Disdier  
Juan Rivera.

"Don Luis Garcia stated that the recruiting blanks were available and that every person who wished to enter the Liberating Army should pass by the Club to enlist. He said besides that all those who had previously filled out an identification card should fill out the cards designed for enlistment".

"The entering President, Don Clemente Soto Velez made an eloquent address with respect to the suggestion of the Captain of the Cadets, manifesting that the movement had been established with the assassination of our brothers at Rio Piedras. He said that a member of the Council who did not fulfil his duty was a traitor to the country. That there was no necessity to be called together by writing since on many occasions a written notice of a meeting was compromising. He said besides that the place of the Council is the barracks of the Revolution and that we have to be conscious that the elected council is the council of the Liberating Army. He spoke about the latest happenings and what he had in mind to do. He was deliriously applauded."

"Don Luis Garcia asked for a word. He spoke on the shameful politics that was going on in Puerto Rico. He manifested that all the Nationalists must eliminate the "Vivas" and the "Bueras" which were disgraceful for the movement. That we must look for the unification of all Puerto Ricans in order to form a united front in Puerto Rico against the invading regime. He said that if in 35 years of Yankee politics we had not accomplished nothing, on the contrary, each day worse, the procedure to follow was electoral destitence. He said besides that we must prepare to defend ourselves".



"The Secretary asked that a vote of sympathy be given to Mr. Velez the delegate from New York which was done by everyone standing up. Mr. Velez visibly emotioned gave an eloquent address about the liberating movement."

The minute book is in the possession of the United States Attorney in San Juan, P. R., with all other evidence seized in Caguas.

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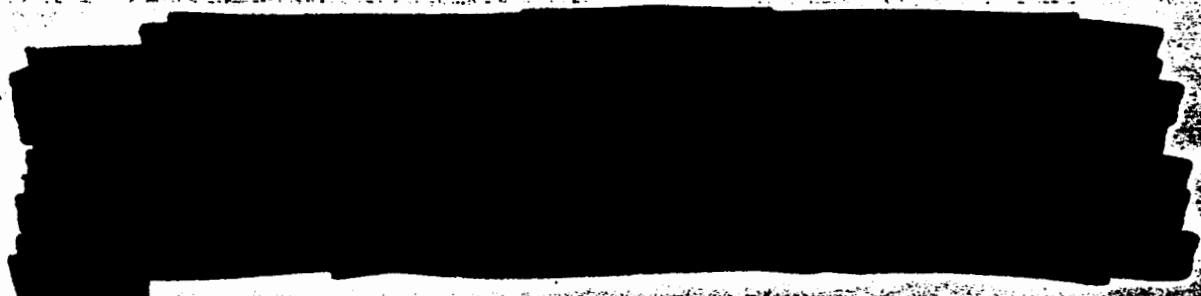
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The descriptions of JULIO H. VELASQUEZ, ERASMO VELAZQUEZ, JULIO GALLARDO SANTIAGO, CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ AND RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, not given in previous reports, follow:

NAME JULIO H. VELASQUEZ  
AGE 19 years  
HEIGHT 5 ft. 6 inches  
WEIGHT 125 pounds  
BUILD slender  
HAIR black  
EYES brown  
COMPLEXION medium  
OCCUPATION student  
NATIONALITY American, Puerto Rican  
RACE white  
MUSTACHE

JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO  
32 years  
5 ft. 9 inches  
140 pounds  
medium  
dark brown  
brown  
sallow  
chauffeur  
American, Puerto Rican  
white  
small mustache

NAME ERASMO VELAZQUEZ  
AGE 29 years  
HEIGHT 5 ft 4 inches  
WEIGHT 130 pounds  
BUILD slender  
HAIR black  
EYES brown  
COMPLEXION medium  
OCCUPATION  
NATIONALITY American Puerto Rican  
RACE white  
MUSTACHE

CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ  
26 years  
5 ft 7 inches  
135 pounds  
slender  
black  
brown  
medium  
American, Puerto Rican  
white  
small mustache

NAME RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO  
AGE 38 years  
HEIGHT 5 ft 6 inches  
WEIGHT 135 pounds  
BUILD slender  
HAIR black, turning gray

EYES dark brown  
COMPLEXION medium light  
OCCUPATION Attorney-at-law  
NATIONALITY American, Puerto Rican  
RACE white



The descriptions herein given have been compiled from information secured at the office of the United States Marshal and personal observations made. No additional data was procured as no interviews could be had with the defendants, they having been advised by their leader, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, not to talk to anyone.

The defendants, with the exception of CORRETIJER, were not fingerprinted as ALBIZU CAMPOS would not allow the U. S. Marshal to take the same, prior to conviction, or at any other time, it being a violation of the constitutional rights of a defendant to be fingerprinted.

The fingerprints of JUAN ANTONIO CORRETIJER bear U. S. Marshal, San Juan, P. R., #150. The said fingerprints were forwarded to the Bureau by regular mail.

Additional inquiries made, and the exhaustion of pending leads, said pending leads being now investigated, will be the subject of a subsequent report.

PENDING.

EFE:BR  
62-7721

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April 11, 1936

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INDEXED

DATE 3/4/8

BY SP-5 0261 BJS/RLS

The Honorable,  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

105-11818-20  
62-7721-75  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
APR 13 1936 P. M.  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
FILE

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation of this Department is presently conducting investigation in Puerto Rico relative to the activities of the Nationalist Party and its attempts to incite rebellion or insurrection in Puerto Rico.

In connection with this investigation, information has been received to the effect that

[REDACTED]

It is, therefore, requested that the appropriate officials of your Department make an effort to interview

[REDACTED]

Your immediate attention in the premises will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

*[Signature]*  
Attorney General.

APR 11 1936

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Chief Clerk
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Keith
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy





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copy-w

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to  
Me 811C.00/27

April 16, 1936

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I have received your letter of April 13, 1936,  
requesting that information be obtained regarding the  
activities of (Doctor) Pedro Albizu Campos in Mexico,

The American Consul General at Mexico City has  
been instructed by air mail to make discreet inquiries  
of the appropriate Mexican authorities on the subject  
and to report his findings promptly by air mail.

As soon as the Consul General's report is received,  
I shall communicate with you again regarding this matter.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

/s/ R. Walton Moore  
Assistant Secretary

COPIES DESTROYED 6/7/00

The Honorable  
RECORDED  
Homer S. Cummings,  
Attorney General.

105-11813-22	
62-992113	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAY 2 1936 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAMM	FILE

oh

MAY 8 1936

121

From **ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN**

To  
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

The Attorney General	
The Solicitor General	
Assistant to Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General Wideman	
Assistant Attorney General Dickinson	
Assistant Attorney General MacLean	
Assistant Solicitor General Bell	
Assistant Attorney General Blair	
Mr. Carusi	
Mr. Stewart	
Mr. Hoover, Director, Bureau of Investigation	✓
Mr. Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Mr. McMahon	
Mr. Suydam	
Mr. Holtzoff	
Division of Accounts	
Chief Clerk	
Appointment Clerk	
Supply Division	
Records Division	
Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney	
Mr. Parrish	
Mr. Barlow	
Mr. Klefer	
Mr. Ramsey	
Mr. Fisher	
Mr. Butler	
Mr. Fort	
Mr. Gardiner, Jr.	
Mr. Jackson	
Mr. Bard	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Dean	
Mr. Gottshall	
Mr. Woll	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. J. H. Smith	
Mr. Breuer	
Mr. Ruffin	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Bodson	
Mr. Reynolds	
Miss Brookley	
Miss Broomhead	

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 5/4/81 BY 3-5  
106/85/20

RECORDED 105-11878-22  
62-7721-113  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAY 2 1986 P.M.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
TELEPHONE TWO FILE

MAY 8 1936



RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

EFE:TD

62-7721-111

April 30, 1936

105-11898-23

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL McMAHON

Reference is made to your memorandum of April 22, 1936, in which you request to be advised as to the progress which has been made in connection with the obtaining of a statement from

a request was made of the State Department that the appropriate representatives of that Department interview

the present date this Bureau has received no response from the State Department relative thereto.

Very truly yours,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED

APR 30 1936

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-3 RSC/STJ

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Boardman .....  
Chief Clerk .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Coffey .....  
Mr. Edwards .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Foxworth .....  
Mr. Glavin .....  
Mr. Ladd .....  
Mr. Nichols .....  
Mr. Rosen .....  
Mr. Tracy .....  
Mr. Carson .....  
Mr. Hendon .....  
Mr. Pennington .....  
Mr. Quinn Tamm .....  
Mr. Nease .....  
Miss Gandy .....

LFL:GJ

April 30, 1936.

RECORDED

~~62-9921-113~~

105-11818-22

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL McMAHON.

B7C.D

Dr. P.  
of  
St.

I am returning herewith the letter from

[REDACTED]

which letter was furnished to this Bureau on April 27, 1936 by an informal memorandum. Copies thereof have been made for inclusion in the files of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

Encl. #1124106

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED

MAY 1 1936

P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJB/STJ/120

*John Edgar Hoover*

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **b7c -7721**

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4/17/36</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/1-12/36</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al; THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION.</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 BJC/BYJ/aw

[REDACTED]

Pedro Albizu Campos made verbal statements concerning status of American Government on the island of Puerto Rico as seen by the Nationalists. Campos does not believe in the jurisdiction of the United States District Court on the island. He believes the United States is holding Puerto Rico under yoke. He admitted advocacy of independence, adding further that he urged cohorts to arm themselves for defensive purposes only.

[REDACTED] Giving additional information obtained (S)(u)

**b7D**

- P -

## REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 16, 1936.

**b7c**

## DETAILS:

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		1057 11814	
6 Bureau ✓ 1 U. S. Army, San Juan, Puerto Rico 1 New York		NOT RECORDED 119 JAN 20 1950	



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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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[REDACTED]

B3

[REDACTED]

B7C

It is to be noted that Pedro Albizu Campos had on various other occasions publicly made the same assertions and had pressed the allegation that "Federal Agents" were after his life. An interview was arranged with Pedro Albizu Campos in the Federal Building at San Juan, Puerto Rico, through the office of the United States Attorney, for the forenoon of April 1, 1936. At the time stipulated Albizu Campos did not make his appearance. He instructed, however, his personal secretary, [REDACTED] to call upon Agents and explain the reason of his failure to put in an appearance. [REDACTED] alleged that "Don Pedro", as Pedro Albizu Campos is referred to by his echorta, was extremely busy in some important matter.

B7C  
D

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It may be noted that Pedro Albizu Campos is a peculiar type of man. From his conversation one is led to believe that he, Campos, believes himself to be the apostle of a sacred cause, a sort of Mahatma Gandhi of India.

Albizu Campos was confronted with the statements made by him, publicly and otherwise, to the effect that he had proof that Federal Agents had been sent to Puerto Rico by the United States



B7C

Government to do away with his life. He was informed that the only Federal Agents engaged in the investigation of the case are [redacted] and the writer. He was asked to produce any evidence he might have tending to show that either [redacted] or the writer had at any time made attempts against his life, and he was further asked that if he would be unable to produce such evidence, he was to make public denial of his unjustified assertions.

Pedro Albizu Campos very suavely alleged that by "Federal Agents" he did not specifically mean Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He reiterated that Federal Agents did on at least four occasions attempt to murder him. He explained that in his conception and in the conception of every Nationalist in Puerto Rico a Federal Agent is any man who is employed and receives remuneration for services rendered in the island of Puerto Rico by either the Insular or the Federal Government stationed at Washington.

Campos went on to say that President Roosevelt appointed the Governor of Puerto Rico, Blanton Winship, and Governor Winship appointed as Chief of Police, Colonel Riggs. Colonel Riggs, in turn, appointed some district chiefs of police and certain police officers performing their duties in Puerto Rico. He repeated that in view of the facts as stated by him, a "Federal Agent" may be considered as being even the most humble policeman of the Insular Police Force on the island of Puerto Rico.

Reasoning on the same "logic", Pedro Albizu Campos stated that the assassination of a number of Nationalists at Rio Piedras on October 24, 1935, by the hands of the Insular Police of Rio Piedras, the killing of two Nationalists in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on February 23, 1936, subsequent to the assassination of Chief of Police Riggs if not ordered were at least sanctioned by the American Government inasmuch as the perpetrators of those crimes were at no time punished but on the other hand had been promoted.

Pedro Albizu Campos stated that neither he as the leader nor the most humble Nationalist believed in the jurisdiction of the United States District Court, and, in fact, that of any Insular Court in Puerto Rico, inasmuch as Puerto Rico was an independent and sovereign state. He stated that it was a republic in 1898 when a

treaty was made in Paris between the United States of America and Spain whereby the United States of America sent into the island of Puerto Rico armed troops referred to by the Nationalists as the military intervention of the invading army. He stated that Puerto Rico was not consulted by either the United States or Spain at the time the treaty was signed; that therefore Puerto Rico not having been consulted and not having signed the treaty as a party of interest, at no time recognized the validity of said treaty, and that therefore anything which has been done in Puerto Rico since the intervention in 1898 by the United States Government or its agents or corporations is in the name of the Nationalists null and void. He stated that the Nationalists do not believe in the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in Puerto Rico nor do they believe in the acts of the Grand Jury impaneled, instructed and charged by the said court to consider the case against the Nationalists for the returning of an indictment.

Pedro Albizu Campos admitted that he suggested to Nationalists that they should arm themselves but "for defensive purposes only", to defend themselves from assassinations, such as those occurring at Rio Piedras and San Juan, Puerto Rico, related hereinbefore. Again referring to the unwarranted actions of police authorities, "Federal Agents" as Campos styled them, he Campos, mentioned the fact that subpoenas duces tecum were issued upon himself as leader of the Nationalist Party, upon Juan Antonio Corretjer as general secretary of same and many other persons affiliated with the said Nationalist Party. He stated that one of the subpoenas duces tecum was issued and served upon the person of Buenaventura Rodriguez, the manager of La Imprenta, Puerto Rico, in which "La Palabra" is published. Campos stated that at the said Imprenta, Puerto Rico, Juan Antonio Corretjer as general secretary of the Nationalist Party kept many records; that on February 23, 1936, subsequent to the killing of Riggs, 14 policemen invaded the said Imprenta, stole or destroyed all the records, violently assaulting and crushing the head of Buenaventura Rodriguez, the only person there, and took him down to police headquarters and left him there for dead. Campos stated that he believed in the encounter, Rodriguez had not been killed but was only unconscious. He stated that the police instead of taking Rodriguez to the hospital as they should have done, locked him up in a cell until 11:30 that night when the police found out that they had absolutely nothing against the said Buenaventura Rodriguez.

Thus, Pedro Albizu Campos explained the reason why many of the records of the Nationalist Party could not be produced in court, in response to the subpoena duces tecum. He urged upon Agents that they, if they desired records, procure the records from the police authorities in San Juan, if the said records had not already been destroyed.

It may be stated here that during the conversation, Pedro Albizu Campos stated that the Nationalist Party is well established in Puerto Rico; that it has many ramifications; that it has many informants; that it has informants among the National Guardsmen; that it has informants in the police department and hinted that some information could also be procured by the Nationalist Party as to what occurred at Fortalese.

Pedro Albizu Campos dwelt at length upon generalities of little value in the investigation of this matter, such as the exploitation of the island of Puerto Rico by the American sugar corporations; the methods employed by the said corporations in "settling" industrial strikes; the teaching of Americanism and the English language in Puerto Rico; the education system in the University, which system divides the sons from their parents, and the employment of American capital in the exploitation of Puerto Rico.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

It is noted that [REDACTED] alleged to be familiar with certain activities of the Nationalists in Santurce, could not be interviewed inasmuch as during the whole time of the Agents in San Juan, he was seriously ill and confined to bed.

All logical leads developed during the investigation were covered by the Agents. Certain rumors such as the allegation that a man was seen shooting firecrackers on the beach of Loya Street in San Juan, or the fact that at midnight on a certain day certain persons were seen loitering about a fireworks factory, were not taken into consideration, inasmuch as there appeared to be no indication whatever that the said rumors had any significance in connection with this matter.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS: The Bureau will follow final prosecutive action.

P E N D I N G

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
April 27, 1936

Honorable John Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

B7c  
I acknowledge receipt of your letter of  
April 20, 1936 enclosing a copy of the reports  
of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at San Juan,  
Puerto Rico, April 11, 1936, and Washington,  
D. C., April 17, 1936, in connection with the  
case of United States v. Pedro Albizu Campos et al.

Sincerely yours,

*A. Cecil Snyder*

A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

RECORDED

MAY 6 1936

MAY 5 1936

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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to  
Me 811C.00/32  
CONFIDENTIAL

April 30, 1936

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I refer to your letter of April 13, 1936, requesting that information be obtained regarding the activities of Doctor Pedro Albizu Campos in Mexico.

A report has now been received from the American Consul General at Mexico City stating that upon inquiry it was found that the name of this individual does not appear upon the police records of that place, indicating that he was not under arrest at any time. The report also states that his name does not appear upon the Mexican immigration records, indicating that he did not legally enter Mexico under his own name.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Assistant Secretary.

The Honorable

Homer S. Cummings,

Attorney General.

MAY 20 1936

MAY 13 1936

TAMM

TWO

133

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 22, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

B7C Referring to the matter of United States v. Pedro Albizu Campos, et al., in Puerto Rico, involving violations of Sections 6 and 88, Title 18, United States Code, the United States Attorney advises by air mail that Special Agent [redacted] informed him before leaving Puerto Rico that the Bureau would take steps to procure the testimony of [redacted]. The United States Attorney states that this testimony is of great importance and it may delay the trial unduly unless prompt steps are taken to make it available and requests that he be informed as to the progress that has been made in this connection. Will you please, therefore, advise us to the present status.

United States Attorney Snyder also states that he is informed that Campos has distributed a substantial number of the so-called bonds of the Republic of Puerto Rico throughout Mexico, Central and South America, and that Campos maintains one or more agents at those places for the purpose of effecting additional sales of such bonds. Mr. Snyder believes it might be worthwhile, in cooperation with the State Department, to investigate this matter.

Respectfully,

Brien McMahon

BRIEN MCMAHON,  
Assistant Attorney General.

RECORDED

MAY 2 1936

MAHAN  
TAMM  
TWO

6-1  
4/30/36  
2-6

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Lester  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

EFE:MC  
62-7721  
2:00 P. M.

May 1, 1936.

## MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos, et al;  
The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;  
Inciting Insurrection or Rebellion.

B7C  
Upon being informed by [REDACTED] of your office that Mr. Fisher of the Criminal Division of the Department was inquiring relative to a certain letter which had been received from the Department of State in connection with the above entitled case, I telephonically communicated with Mr. Fisher, and he advised that he merely wanted to see the Department of State's letter, in which that Department indicated that it did not appear desirable to have [REDACTED] interviewed.

I advised Mr. Fisher that I remembered seeing the letter and that I would locate same and have it sent to him for inspection. He informed me that he would immediately have same returned to the Bureau.

Respectfully,

E. F. Enrich

E. F. Enrich.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-3 RJC/BTD/20

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

MAY 3 1936

PAMM

FILE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
—  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
May 1, 1936

Honorable John Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

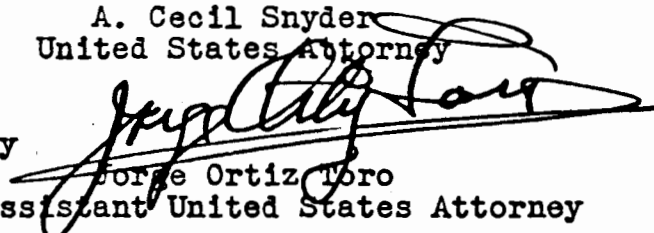
Dear Sir:

B7C I acknowledge receipt of your letter of  
April 22, 1936 enclosing a copy of the report  
of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at New  
York City, April 16, 1936, in connection with  
the case of United States v. Pedro Albizu Campos  
et al.

Very truly yours,

A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney


by

  
George Ortiz Toro  
Assistant United States Attorney

RECORDED

73  
MAY 13 1936

105-11813-2  
62-4721-115

2700 

EFE:TD  
62-7721

May 1, 1936

The Honorable,  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Your attention is invited to my letter of April 11, 1936,  
in which it was requested that the appropriate representatives of  
your Department make an effort to interview [REDACTED]

In view of the fact that the testimony of [REDACTED]  
is of great importance and may delay the trial of the case entitled  
"U.S. vs. Pedro Albizu Campos" which is expected to commence in the  
near future, your prompt and immediate cooperation in this matter is  
desired.

RECORDED & INDEXED  
Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Joseph B. Keenan,  
Attorney General.



Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____



ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

FM *RAJ*  
95-65-12

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 16, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

**B7C**  
Referring to previous memoranda concerning the case of  
United States v. Campos, et al., in Puerto Rico, there is attached  
hereto a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State with further  
reference to the question of obtaining the testimony of [redacted] for  
your information.

Respectfully,

*Brien McMahon*  
BRIEN McMAHON,  
Assistant Attorney General.

Enclosure #1028399.

RECORDED & INDEXED

*off.* JUN 2 1936

MAY 27 1936

THREE

TWO

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Joseph .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

HAF:ICB

*per [unclear] production of [unclear]  
[unclear] Mr. [unclear]  
[unclear] 5/23/36*

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
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INCLOSURE

Nº 1028339

FROM

Department of Justice

7-249

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to  
LA 811C.00/34

May 12, 1936

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I received your letter of May 1, 1936, in which you ask the prompt and immediate cooperation of this Department in obtaining the testimony of Commander Basilico of the Argentine Training Ship PRESIDENTE SARMIENTO relative to his conversation with Pedro Albizu Campos while at San Juan, Puerto Rico, which you requested in your previous letter of April 11, 1936. You also ask the Department to have its representatives in the various Latin American countries attempt to verify information that Pedro Albizu Campos has been distributing so-called bonds of the Republic of Puerto Rico in these countries.

An instruction has been sent to various American missions in Latin America to report by air mail any information as to the sale of such bonds. As indicated in my letter to you of April 24, the interest of this

Government

The Honorable

Homer S. Cummings,

The Attorney General.

RECORDED JUN 2 1936  
ENCLOSURE  
62-7721-117  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAY 27 1936 A. M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMM  
139



-B-

Government in obtaining any information as to the attempt of Campos to purchase arms from the Argentine Training Ship PRESIDENT SARMIENTO was mentioned to the Argentine Ambassador and any information that may result from this action will promptly be communicated to you. It was believed that informal mention of the matter to the Ambassador was a more effective way of obtaining the information desired than by requesting American consular officers to interview Commander Basilico.

No direct request was made of the Argentine Government or Commander Basilico that the latter testify in the trial of Campos since, as a general rule at least, it is doubted that this Government would permit a naval officer of the United States to testify before a foreign tribunal in a case such as this.

Sincerely yours,

*6*  
*W. J. Sullivan*

From *McMahon*  
**ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN**  
 To  
**OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK**

The Attorney General	
The Solicitor General	
Assistant to Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General Wideman	
Assistant Attorney General Dickinson	
Assistant Attorney General MacLean	
Assistant Solicitor General Bell	
Assistant Attorney General Blair	
Mr. Carusi	
Mr. Stewart	
Mr. Hoover, Director, Bureau of Investigation	✓
Mr. Bales, Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Mr. McMahon	
Mr. Saydam	
Mr. Holtzoff	
Division of Accounts	
Chief Clerk	
Appointment Clerk	
Supply Division	
Records Division	
Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney	
Mr. Parrish	
Mr. Barlow	
Mr. Kiefer	
Mr. Ramsey	
Mr. Fisher	
Mr. Butler	
Mr. Fort	
Mr. Gardiner, Jr.	
Mr. Jackson	
Mr. Bard	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Dean	
Mr. Gottshall	
Mr. Woll	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. J. H. Smith	
Mr. Breuer	
Mr. Ruffin	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Bodson	
Mr. Reynolds	
Miss Brookley	
Miss Broomhead	

**MEMORANDUM**

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Beachman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	✓
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

RECORDED

105-11878-29

*62-7721-117*

INVESTIGATION

MAY 27 1936 A. M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON TAMM TWO FILE

*RAM*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
May 25, 1936

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

In Re: United States v. Pedro  
Albizu Campos et al, 4368 Cr.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

B7C  
I acknowledge receipt of your letter of  
May 19, 1936 enclosing a copy of the report  
of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated at  
New York City, May 11, 1936.

Sincerely yours,

*A. Cecil Snyder*  
A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

RECORDED

105 118 15-30  
6-7721-111

JUN 4 1936

THO [Signature]

15

142



These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.pt-secretfiles.net/>.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
June 12, 1936

Via air mail.

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

In Re: United States v. Pedro Albizu  
@ Campos et al, 4368 Cr.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

B7C  
According to a report of March 30, 1936 made by [redacted], of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the above entitled case, an eight-page statement, dated March 27, 1936, was obtained [redacted] in New York, which was witnessed by [redacted] New York Police Department, [redacted] New York City Police Department, and [redacted] Special Agent. The report of March 30 states that the original of this statement is being retained in the files of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

B7C  
[redacted] is now in Puerto Rico and is a possible witness in the above entitled case, which will be tried on July 14. I should appreciate it if you would issue instructions to your New York Office to forward the original of this statement to me for use at the trial of this case.

Very truly yours,

*A Cecil Snyder*  
A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

RECORDED & INDEXED  
ACS-mg

105 11810-11  
65-7721-126  
6/20/36  
77C

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143

RECORDED

EFE:TD

~~62-7721~~ - 126 June 20, 1936

105-11848-31

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 JTB/BJ

Special Agent in Charge,  
New York, New York.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al;  
The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;  
Inciting Rebellion or Insurrection.

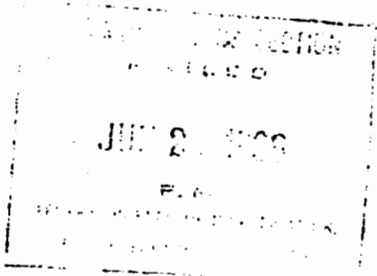
Dear Sirs:

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter dated June 12, 1936 from A. Cecil Snyder, United States Attorney, San Juan, Puerto Rico, in which he requests that the original of the signed statement which was obtained [redacted] in New York City on March 27, 1936 and referred to in the report of Special Agent [redacted], dated at New York City, March 30, 1936, be forwarded to him for his use at the trial of this case which is set for July 14, 1936, in the event [redacted] who is now in Puerto Rico, is called as a witness.

The Bureau, therefore, desires that the original signed statement, which is being retained in the files of your office, be promptly forwarded to Mr. Snyder.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.



*Handwritten signature/initials*

*Handwritten initials*

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.fbi-secretfiles.net/>.

From  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL McMAHON  
To  
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

- The Attorney General
- The Solicitor General
- The Assistant to the Attorney General
- Assistant Attorney General Wideman
- Assistant Attorney General Blair
- Assistant Attorney General Dickinson
- Assistant Attorney General Morris
- Assistant Solicitor General Bell
- Mr. Stewart
- Mr. Hoover, Director, Bureau of Investigation
- Mr. Bales, Director, Bureau of Prisons
- Mr. Carusi
- Mr. Suydam
- Mr. Holtzoff
- Mr. Collins
- Division of Accounts
- Chief Clerk
- Appointment Clerk
- Supply Division
- Records Division
- The Pardon Attorney
- Mr. Parrish
- Mr. Bard
- Mr. Barlow
- Mr. Barron
- Mr. Bodson
- Mr. Breuer
- Mr. Butler
- Mr. C. W. Davis
- Mr. G. B. Davis
- Mr. Dean
- Mr. Fish
- Mr. Fisher
- Mr. Fort
- Mr. Gallagher
- Mr. Gottshall
- Mr. Hopkins
- Mr. Jackson
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Kiefer
- Mr. Lanigan
- Mr. McGrath
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Ramsay

MEMORANDUM

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Chief Clerk
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Edwards
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

Memo. Mr. McMahon  
6/26/36. EJE

105-11898-32

RECORDED

JUL 2

1936

145



RECORDED

May 25, 1936

EFE:DT

62-7721-205 117

105-11898-27

Honorable A. Cecil Snyder,  
United States Attorney,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP 5 106/26

My dear Mr. Snyder:

In connection with the case entitled Pedro Albizu Campos,  
et al, The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico Inciting Insurrection  
and Rebellion, a request was directed to the State Department that  
through their appropriate representatives an effort be made to  
interview [REDACTED]

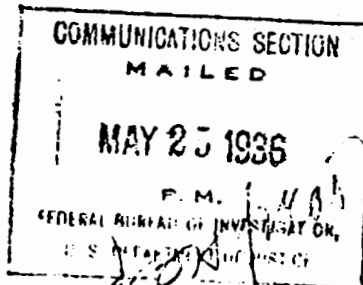
You are advised in this respect that the Bureau is in  
receipt of a letter from the State Department in which it is  
indicated that by reason of departmental policy, no formal approach  
to [REDACTED] is deemed advisable. However, the substance  
of the information [REDACTED]

informally mentioned by the State Department to the  
Ambassador and in the event any information may result from this  
action the same will be promptly communicated to you.

- Mr. Nathan .....
- Mr. Tolson .....
- Mr. Laughman .....
- Mr. Clerk .....
- Mr. Clegg .....
- Mr. Coffey .....
- Mr. Edwards .....
- Mr. Egan .....
- Mr. Foxworth .....
- Mr. Harbo .....
- Mr. Joseph .....
- Mr. Lester .....
- Mr. Quinn .....
- Mr. Schilder .....
- Mr. Tamm .....
- Mr. Tracy .....
- Miss Gandy .....

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.



EFE:LB  
62-7721 - 121  
RECORDED  
105-11878-32  
June 26, 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 JTB/BO

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL McMAHON

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, ET AL;  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION.

I am returning herewith the letter dated  
June 22, 1936, addressed to the Attorney General  
by the Secretary of State, in connection with the  
above entitled case, copies thereof having been  
made for inclusion in the files of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

Inclosure No. 1125143

- Mr. Tolson .....
- Mr. Clegg .....
- Mr. Coffey .....
- Mr. Edwards .....
- Mr. Egan .....
- Mr. Foxworth .....
- Mr. Glavin .....
- Mr. Joseph .....
- Mr. Keith .....
- Mr. Lester .....
- Mr. Quinn .....
- Mr. Tamm .....
- Mr. Tracy .....
- Miss Gandy .....

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
JUN 23 1936  
P. M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten signature and initials.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK CITY 6-25-36 8-03 PM LJC

DIRECTOR

PHONE. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS ET AL THE NATIONZLIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO INCITING INSURRECTION ORIGINAL SIGNED STATEMENT [REDACTED] BT  
FORWARDED TO BUREAU UNDER LETTER OF APRIL TWENTIETH NINETEEN THIRTY SIX . THIS OFFICE HAS SIGNED COPY.

BTC [REDACTED]

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC GLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJB/BJS/RLS

JUN 27 1936

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

105-11898-33  
62-7721-128  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JUN 26 1936 P.M.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
TAMM TWO FILE

23  
JUN 28 1936

1486



STANDARD FORM No. 14A  
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT  
MARCH 10, 1926

# TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-1628

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 25 1936 PM

ldn kd 44

JUN 25 1936

SanJuan Jun 24 1936

Gvt Jus Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington-DC

Reference my airmail letter of June twelfth <sup>PEDRO</sup> re <sup>ALBIZU</sup> Albizu Campos et al  
case period Please forward to me promptly via airmail original of  
statement [REDACTED] requested therein

Snyder US Attorney

105 11815-34

RECORDED

INDEXED

JUL 3 1936

62-7721-126
FILE

MFE:TL  
62-7721

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
-----

72  
X

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

NEW YORK CITY

June 25, 1936

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS ET AL INCITING INSURRECTION ADVISE IMMEDIATELY WHETHER

ORIGINAL SIGNED STATEMENT [REDACTED] FORWARDED USA PUERTO RICO AS REQUESTED

BUREAU LETTER 20TH INSTANT

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-3 JST/BJW

SENT VIA

M.

Per

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

JLD:NB  
62-5764

U. S. Department of Justice  
607 U. S. Court House  
Foley Square  
New York, N.Y.

AIRMAIL  
SPECIAL DELIVERY

June 25, 1936

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al  
NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INCITING REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 20, 1936 in the above entitled case, Bureau file 62-7721, which requests that the original of the signed statement obtained [REDACTED] at New York City on March 27, 1936, and referred to in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 30, 1936, be forwarded to the U. S. Attorney at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Reference is made to the letter from the New York Office to the Bureau, dated April 20, 1936 which enclosed the original statement above referred to. The statement was forwarded to the Bureau by registered mail.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY 20-3 106/23/20

R. WHITLEY,  
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

JUN 27 1936

JUN 26 1936 A.M.



EFE:LL  
62-7721

June 26, 1936

Honorable A. Cecil Snyder,  
United States Attorney,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81

BY SP-8 RSG/00

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, ET AL;  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION.

Dear Mr. Snyder:

I have your letter of June 12, 1936, in which  
you request that the original of the signed statement  
executed [redacted] in New York City  
on March 27, 1936, and referred to in the report of  
Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City,  
March 30, 1936, be forwarded to you for use at the  
trial of the above entitled case, set for July 14, 1936.

In compliance with your request, I am trans-  
mitting herewith the original signed statement to which  
you refer, which was executed in the presence of

[redacted] and [redacted] of the  
New York City Police Department and Special Agent [redacted]  
[redacted] of this Bureau.

RECORDED

105-11872-36

62-7721-15

Copy of  
signed state-  
ment incor-  
porated in  
report of  
Special Agent  
[redacted] dated 5-30-36

[redacted]

MAILED

Sincerely yours,

JUN 23 1936

P.M.

Inclosure NO. 1185342 INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

REGISTERED MAIL  
AIR MAIL

JUN 23 1936

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico

June 29, 1936

Honorable John Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

In Re: United States v. Pedro Albizu  
Campos et al, 4368 Cr.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of  
June 26, 1936 enclosing the original of the  
signed statement executed by [REDACTED] **BK.**  
[REDACTED] in New York City in connection with **D**  
the above entitled case, for which I thank you.

I note your statement concerning the  
inquiries relative to the sale of so-called  
bonds of the Republic of Puerto Rico.

Sincerely yours,



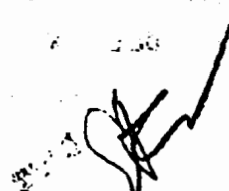
A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

INDEXED RECORDED

JUL 8 1936

105-11813-3

62-11813-135



13

JEH:OEP

July 21, 1936.

Time - 11:57 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: <sup>o</sup>Pedro Albizu Campos et al;  
Inciting Insurrection.

During a telephone conversation with Mr. Brian McMahon he stated the jury vote in the above case had been six for acquittal, five for conviction and one not voting. He further stated that he talked with District Attorney Snyder on the telephone and that he had advised the situation was rather quiet but tense; that they were going to trial again at once; and they have a new panel of forty which he, Snyder, likes very much. I stated Mr. Snyder should be very careful in picking the jury as the sentiment in Puerto Rico is much anti-American. Mr. McMahon stated further that Mr. Snyder had exhausted his jury challenges during the first trial.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5  
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
JUL 21 1936  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

105-11871-31  
62-7721-142  
JUL 21 1936

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These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.pr-secrethouses.net/>.

# ALBIZU AND 7 AIDES GET PRISON TERMS

Puerto Rican Nationalists Are  
Convicted of Conspiring to  
Overthrow Government.

## NEW TRIAL TO BE ASKED

Representative Marcantonio to  
Aid Group on His Arrival  
in San Juan Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES,  
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July  
31.—Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of  
the Puerto Rican Nationalists, and  
seven followers were sentenced to-  
day to terms of two to six years in  
prison following their conviction on  
charges of conspiring to over-  
throw the Government of the United  
States.

The sentencing of the Nationalists  
by Judge Robert A. Cooper in United  
States District Court displaced  
in public interest the Spanish re-  
volt, but there were no demonstra-  
tions other than the applauding of  
the prisoners as they were taken to  
La Princesa prison.

### Party Officers in Group

In addition to Albizu, the prison-  
ers are Luis Velazquez, treasure-  
r of the Nationalist party; Juan An-  
tonio Corretjer, general secretary;  
Julio Velazquez, Joan Gallardo  
Santiago, Clemente Soto Velez,  
Erasmo Velazquez and Pablo Ro-  
sado Ortiz.

The Nationalists plan to fight the  
conviction. Gilberto Conception and  
José Toro Nazario, their counsel,  
conferred with Albizu in jail this  
afternoon. Later they said they  
would renew their efforts for a new  
trial, following that with an appeal  
if a retrial is denied.

Police men and other guards con-  
tinued today to patrol the homes of  
the jurors at the trial.

Albizu was said to be bitter be-  
cause of District Attorney Snyder's  
reference to him as "an assassin  
and a leader of assassins" and  
Judge Cooper's remarks in passing  
sentence. The judge said, address-  
ing Albizu:

### Leader Blamed by Judge

"Candor and frankness compel  
me to say that I regard you as pri-  
marily responsible for what has  
happened leading up to this case.  
I think yours was the major re-  
sponsibility. This is regrettable be-  
cause of the opportunities which  
you have had.

"You may not agree, but my de-  
liberate judgment is that the blood  
of some of your own faithful follow-  
ers is on your hands, due to your  
ill-timed, ill-considered and inflam-  
matory remarks."

A "monster reception" for United  
States Representative Vito Marcan-  
tonio of New York, who is sched-  
uled to arrive here tomorrow, was  
announced today by Nationalists.  
They asserted he would aid the Na-  
tionalists in an address from the  
balcony of the Alcaldia on the plaza  
immediately after his arrival.

*N.Y. Times*  
8-1-36

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJA/ST

BW

155

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
August 13, 1936

Honorable John Edgar Hoover,  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
U.S. Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

In re: United States v. Pedro Albizu  
C. Campos et al, No. 4368 Cr.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose a copy of my letter of July 31  
reporting the above entitled case to the Attorney  
General.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

*A. Cecil Snyder*  
A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

Enclosure- 1

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Foxworth  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Joseph  
Mr. Lester  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Schilder  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Tracy  
Miss Gandy

ENCLOSURE

AUG 29 1936

AUG 18 1936

TAKE

THROU

156

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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b.

Address Official Communications To  
The Secretary Of State  
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1936

In reply refer to  
LA 811C.51/5

The Secretary of State presents his compliments  
to the Honorable the Attorney General and, with reference  
to a communication from the Acting Attorney General  
dated May 1, 1936, requesting that American representa-  
tives in Mexico, Central and South America endeavor to  
verify reports of the sale of so-called bonds of the  
Republic of Puerto Rico by Pedro Albizu Campos, informs  
him that despatches have been received from the American  
diplomatic representatives in Argentina, Costa Rica,  
Honduras and Panama, which report that inquiries made  
have failed to reveal the sale of any such bonds in those  
countries. Further reports in this matter from other  
American missions in Latin America will be promptly  
transmitted.

105-11848-32  
~~62-7721-12~~  
RECORDED

COPY DESTROYED  
14 MAY 25 1960

JUL 2 1936

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten initials]*

(51)

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
July 31, 1936

Via air mail

The Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/ BY~~

Attention of Asst. Attorney General Brien McMahon.

In Re: United States v. Pedro Albizu Campos  
et al, 4368 Cr.  
BM HAF 95-65-12

S i r :

As you know, the first trial of the above entitled case was held beginning on July 14 and ending on July 19 and resulted in a mistrial because the jury was unable to agree on a verdict. The second trial began on July 27 and ended on July 31 at 12:30 a.m. I am advised that five minutes after the jury retired in the second case, the verdict of the jury was eleven to one for conviction of all the defendants on all three counts. However, approximately eight hours of deliberation were necessary before the jury actually rendered its verdict.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on all three counts against each of the following defendants: Pedro Albizu Campos, Juan Antonio ~~X~~ Torretjer, Luis F. ~~X~~ Velazquez, Julio H. ~~X~~ Velázquez, and Juan Gallardo ~~X~~ Santiago; of guilty on the first and second counts of the indictment, each of the following: Clement ~~X~~ Soto ~~X~~ Alez and Erasmo ~~X~~ Velázquez, and not guilty as to the third count; Pablo Rosado ~~X~~ Ortiz, guilty on the first and third counts of the indictment, and not guilty as to the second count. The Court imposed the following sentences:

Pedro Albizu Campos: Six years in the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., in the first count; imprisonment for 2 years in the same Penitentiary in each of the second and third counts, but sentence on second and third counts to be suspended upon completion of service of sentence on first count, defendant then to be placed on probation for four years.

105 1114 40  
1-7721-144



The Attorney General

-2-

July 31, 1936

Juan Antonio Corretjer: Same sentence as defendant Pedro Albizu Campos, except 5 years imprisonment on first count.

Luis F. Velázquez: Same sentence as defendant Pedro Albizu Campos.

Julio H. Velázquez: Same sentence as defendant Pedro Albizu Campos, except 4 years imprisonment on first count.

Clemente Soto Vélez: Four years in the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., in the first count, and imprisonment for 2 years in the same Penitentiary on the second count, latter sentence to be suspended upon completion of service of sentence on first count, defendant then to be placed on probation for two years.

Erasmó Velázquez: Same sentence as defendant Clemente Soto Vélez.

Juan Gallardo Santiago: Same sentence as defendant Julio H. Velázquez.

Pablo Rosado Ortiz: Four years in the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., in the first count, and imprisonment for 2 years in the same Penitentiary on the third count, latter sentence to be suspended upon completion of service of sentence on first count, defendant then to be placed on probation for two years.

You will note that the prison sentences which are intended to be actually served were imposed on all the defendants on the first count. The three defendants who were each found not guilty on one of the other <sup>two</sup> counts would therefore have apparently received suspended sentences on that count even if they had been adjudged guilty. I regard the verdict and the sentences as an eminently satisfactory conclusion for the Government.

B7c [redacted] and [redacted] were of substantial aid to us. [redacted] in particular, was of invaluable assistance. He delivered our opening closing argument, which observers felt was one of the greatest ever heard here.

There will be an appeal in this case, although it may be difficult for the defendants to get the record in shape for the appeal to be heard at the October Term of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. As you know, an appeal has also been allowed in the case of Juan Antonio Corretjer, Ex-Parte, 2320 Lav. a habeas corpus proceeding



The Attorney General

-3-

July 31, 1936

B7C  
in connection with the contempt case arising out of this case. You can appreciate my desire to participate personally in both these appeals. I am also strongly of the opinion that [REDACTED] should have an active part in the appeal in view of his familiarity with the proceedings. He indicated he would be willing to undertake that task, if that was the wish of the Department. I should appreciate early instructions on the matter of handling these appeals, as I am planning to ask for a short leave of absence within a few weeks and would like to arrange my personal plans accordingly.

The situation here is still somewhat tense, but I am satisfied that the result of this case will have a tremendously salutary effect. The local authorities have the situation well in hand and I am happy to advise you that they have been extraordinarily cooperative in connection with this case.

Respectfully,

A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

ACS-mg

160

RECORDED

105-11818-42

Special Agent in Charge,  
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al -  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO  
RICO; INCITING REBELLION OR IN-  
SURRECTION.

Dear Sir:

There are attached hereto copies of a communication dated August 13, 1936 over the signature of A. Cecil Snyder, United States Attorney, District of Puerto Rico, together with copies of the enclosure referred to therein.

It is desired that this information be furnished to Acting Special Agent in Charge [redacted] of your office, and that this information be incorporated in the report reflecting the present status of this investigation to enable the Bureau to record the statistical information set forth in the letter and enclosure.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 [redacted] BTJ/24

Enclosure #1114557

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED

SEP 11 1936

BT

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8



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 2

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. **62-7721**

REPORT MADE AT: <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>10/8/36</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>[REDACTED] B7C</b>
NAME OF CONVICT WITH ALIASES: <b>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS</b>		

VIOLATION: <b>INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION</b>	<b>PAROLE REPORT</b>
---	----------------------

Subject is a mulatto and an alleged illegitimate child. For the past 10 years he has been actively engaged in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, which organization has for its objective the immediate and complete independence of the island to be obtained in any manner possible, even resorting to insurrection or rebellion. For the past 7 years Campos was the President of this party and during that time made innumerable inflammatory speeches against the alleged intervention of the United States on the island and together with posters and the use of a revolutionary magazine entitled: "La Palabra", advocated the use of armed forces, if necessary, to force the evacuation of the island by the Americans.

Campos went so far during one of the conventions of the Nationalist Party as to call for universal recruiting, which, in compliance with his instructions, was carried on in practically every town on the island between January 7th and January 22nd, 1932. As a result of this activity, more than 10,000 men were enlisted in the so-called "Liberating Army of the Republic". To further the idea, Campos appointed military instructors and instructions were given the recruits in the basic elements of warfare, such as how to load a pistol or revolver and how to use a sword, and the women of the organization were given lectures on first aid to the wounded, et cetera.

Although no definite evidence could be secured, it is the consensus of opinion of responsible persons residing on the island that the Nationalist Party, led by Campos, was responsible for the bombing of various Federal buildings in San Juan during the year 1935. In addition, two admitted members of the Nationalist Party assassinated the American Chief of Police, Colonel E. Francis Riggs, on February 23, 1936.

**105-11878-41**

(DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. H. Keith</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED <b>OCT 12 1936</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <b>3 - Bureau</b>	CHECKED OFF: <b>OCT 17 1936</b>
<b>2 ch P. B. rat 13</b>	<b>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</b>

**20 1936**

*See notes in file to D.P. 10/10/36*

**DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 [REDACTED]**



From March 31st to April 3rd, 1936, a Federal Grand Jury, sitting at San Juan, Puerto Rico, considered the evidence in this case and on April 3, 1936 returned an indictment against Campos and others, charging a violation of Sections 4, 6, 7 and 88 of Title 18, U. S. Code. Campos, together with his associates, who were also indicted, was taken into custody, but Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, who was Chief Military Instructor, fled on March 9, 1936 for the Dominican Republic.

Campos is a mulatto, 40 years of age, married, and has 3 children. He is a graduate of the Law School of Harvard University, but since his residence on the island has devoted all of his time to politics, especially with the Nationalist Party. So far as could be determined, Campos has no criminal record. He is a man of considerable education and culture and but for his revolutionary tendencies would have been quite a prominent man in the legal and political life of the island.

After trial on July 31, 1936 Campos was found guilty on all 3 counts of the indictment and was sentenced to serve 6 years at the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia. In addition thereto he was given a suspended sentence of 2 years and placed on probation for 4 years.



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

FILE NO. 62-7721

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 10/2/56	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/6/56	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <b>B7C</b>
TITLE <u>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al;</u> The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico			CHARACTER OF CASE INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subjects tried U. S. District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 7-14-56 to 7-19-56, resulting in mistrial. Retrial on 7-27-56 to 7-31-56, when Jury returned verdict of guilty as to all defendants, who were sentenced to U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. Case presently under appeal. Rafael Ortiz Pacheco still at large. Disposition sheets submitted and parole reports submitted to Bureau.

## REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Washington, D. C., April 17, 1956.

## DETAILS:

On July 14, 1956 to July 19, 1956 all of the subjects were tried in U. S. District Court at San Juan, Puerto Rico. However, the Jury failed to agree and the case was declared a mistrial. Subjects were again tried on July 27, 1956 to July 31, 1956, when a Jury consisting of 10 Americans and 2 native Puerto Ricans returned a verdict of guilty as to all defendants. The following individuals were found guilty on all 3 counts of the indictments:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
JUAN ANTONIO CORRETTIER  
LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ  
JULIO M. VELAZQUEZ  
JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO

The following individuals were found guilty on the 1st and 2nd counts of the indictment:

CELESTINO SOTO VELAZ  
ERASMO VELAZQUEZ

The following individual was found guilty on the 1st and 3rd counts of the indictment:

BARLO ROSADO ORTIZ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
[REDACTED]		105-11898-1
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		NOT RECORDED
3 - Bureau (1 - USA San Juan, Puerto Rico) 1 - New York (Information)		119 JAN 23 1957
COPIES 20 1956		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/4/81 BY 385

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-7721



The Court imposed the following sentences to be served at the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Actual Sentence</u>	<u>Susp. Sent.</u>	<u>Probation</u>
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS	6 years	2 years	4 years
JUAN ANTONIO CORREYER	5 "	2 "	4 "
LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ	6 "	2 "	4 "
JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ	4 "	2 "	4 "
JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO	4 "	2 "	4 "
CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ	4 "	2 "	2 "
ERASMO VELAZQUEZ	4 "	2 "	2 "
PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ	4 "	2 "	2 "

This case is presently under appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Disposition sheets and parole reports are being submitted to the Bureau.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

THE BUREAU will follow any action which might be taken in the future as to Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, who was indicted, but was not tried due to the fact that he fled from the island on March 9, 1936 for the Dominican Republic.

- P E N D I N G -



EXT:MEC  
62-7721

April 21, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS; et al;  
The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;  
INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION.

In the above entitled case, all of the defendants were convicted on July 31, 1936, and were sentenced to serve their confinement in the U. S. Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. An appeal was noted, and quite recently the Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston, Massachusetts, affirmed the sentence and findings of the trial court. At the present time, the case is pending on a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is my opinion, based upon the fact that the appellate court affirmed the decision of the lower court, that the Supreme Court of the United States will, no doubt, deny the writ and that Campos and his associates will be removed immediately to prison.

When I was last in Puerto Rico, I was informed by the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal that it was their intention, immediately upon the exhaustion of all legal writs, to remove Campos and the other defendants by airplane from San Juan to the Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

The above facts prompted me to submit this memorandum to you, setting out my views as to the place of incarceration of Campos which I believe will serve the ends of justice and, at the same time, insure to a greater extent the political peace and tranquillity of the Island.

As developed in the investigation of this case, Campos became very bitter against the white race, and especially Americans, due to the fact that during the World War he offered his services as an officer in the United States Army and, while his offer was accepted, he was assigned to a negro regiment. (See report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at San Juan, February 19, 1936, pages 7 and 16).

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-3 RJL/BJH

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119 JAN 23 1950

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106

Memo. for Mr. Tamm

- 2 -

4-21-37

Of all the defendants involved in this case, Campos is the only one who has negro blood in his veins and has definitely negroid features. Inasmuch as he is laboring under some sort of racial complex, I feel that if he is sent to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, where the officials in charge and the prisoners, being largely from the southern states, will no doubt discriminate against him, this wound will be kept open. If incarcerated in that institution, he will certainly be discriminated against and, in his letters to his relatives and friends in Puerto Rico, he will stress this fact very strongly. His letters will, no doubt, be published in the Nationalist Party's newspaper, "La Palabra," which has a sufficient circulation to reach a large number of people. If this is done, it will no doubt cause numerous editorial comments, mass meetings, and protest parades against the so-called degradation of a native Puerto Rican. It is entirely possible that assassinations and other unlawful acts might result from his mistreatment in prison.

I believe that, to insure tranquillity on the Island, the incarceration of Campos and his associates in some Federal Penitentiary other than Atlanta or Alcatraz would be desirable. I would suggest the Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, which, due to its geographical location in the north, probably does not have as pronounced a discrimination against negroes as do the penitentiaries located in the south and southwestern sections of the United States.

I would further suggest that Campos, who is a brilliantly educated man, be given, immediately after his "quarantine" period in the Penitentiary, a trusty's position commensurate with his mental accomplishments. It is my understanding that in the Federal penitentiaries schools are conducted in various subjects, and Campos' services might be utilized as a teacher of English, Spanish, French, Italian, or German, in which he is alleged to be proficient. From my conversation with him I am of the opinion that he is a man of strong character and of mild disposition. However, he has the Latin trait of becoming too enthusiastic, which at times has caused some of his followers to resort to overt-acts of violence. He is a deeply religious man, and his services in the Penitentiary might be utilized along religious lines. I would recommend that he not be given the opportunity to teach history, political science, or to run a law course in prison, as he unintentionally might resolve the class into one on Puerto Rican Nationalism and Independence.

Respectfully,

**B7C**  
[Redacted]  
Special Agent.



copy 1/24/50 dad

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
204 Federal Building  
San Juan, P. R.

AVR:EMT  
62-3

October 6, 1937

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS et al;  
The Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico.

Dear Sir:

There is attached to this letter a newspaper article from the "El Mundo" of October 2, 1937, together with the translation of this article which I feel should be turned over to the Bureau of Prisons for appropriate attention.

When this article appeared in the "El Mundo," the U. S. Marshal at San Juan sent a radio message to the warden of the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, inquiring if Albizu Campos was seriously ill. The following day a reply was received from the warden saying that Campos was not ill, but was receiving regular treatments for anemia.

The reason I am calling this article to the Bureau's attention is that if such false information is furnished to the local press by Nationalists in New York who visit Albizu Campos in the Penitentiary, that there is a good possibility that some feeble-minded and over-zealous Nationalist in Puerto Rico might believe that Albizu Campos was slowly dying from confinement in a Federal Penitentiary, and in order to square matters might commit an act of violence in Puerto Rico against some high official of the Government. The second reason and more important one is that such lies are being used as a basis to initiate propaganda and pressure against the Federal Government to secure the immediate release from prison of Albizu Campos on the theory that his confinement is injurious to his health and will eventually culminate in his death.

From this newspaper article it appears that this information was given to the Spanish newspaper in New York, "La Voz," by Filiberto Vazquez Lopez, President of the Nationalist Club in New York, after he had visited Albizu Campos in the Penitentiary at Atlanta, on September 23, 1937. Vazquez was accompanied on his trip to Atlanta by Mr. A. R. Newhoff, Secretary of the American Committee of Political Prisoners.

Very truly yours,

105-11242-  
NOT RECORDED  
119 JAN 23 1950

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Special Agent in Charge

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RCB/ROU



# Indendencia Rico

LA TARDE

DE OCTUBRE DE 1937

AFILIADO A PRENSA ASOCIADA

19,707

MERCADO DE CAMBIO	
Marzo	40.38
Francia	4.98
Extarima	4.95
Lira	5.38

## "Necesita inmediato tratamiento médico el Lcdo. Pedro Albizu Campos"

"Sufre un estado pobre de salud"—dijo en la reunión última del "Comité norteamericano Pro Presos Políticos Puertorriqueños de New York" el Sr. Andrews R. Newhoff

Colecta pública que iniciará "La Voz" para ayudar a los líderes nacionalistas que cumplen condena en la prisión de Atlanta

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DATE 5/4/87 BY SP-5 254/87/20

105-11518-42

62-7721-208

NUEVA YORK, octubre 8, 1937

—Con asistencia de casi todos sus miembros se reunió el "Comité Norteamericano Pro Presos Políticos Puertorriqueños", en los salones de la Junta Nacionalista de Nueva York. Por estar ausente el Dr. Bayley W. Diffie, Presidente del Comité, presidió el Sr. Andrew R. Newhoff.

Comenzó la asamblea rindiendo un amplio informe el Sr. Newhoff sobre su visita a la Penitenciaría Federal de Atlanta, Ga., donde entrevistó al Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos. Durante su plática que duró cerca de una hora, el Sr. Newhoff dijo: "El Dr. Albizu se encuentra sufriendo un pobre estado de salud. Padece anemia y necesita inmediato tratamiento médico. El y sus compañeros están prácticamente incomunicados con el mundo exterior. No reciben periódicos de ninguna índole, ni aún el que se publica en la ciudad de Atlanta. No reciben el trato de Prisioneros Políticos, sino que son considerados como presos comunes. Sólo pueden visitarlos sus familias y abogados. Un sinnúmero de preguntas fueron sometidas a la

ciudad de Atlanta, Sr. Zerbe, para que lo incorporase a la biblioteca de la prisión.

Abierto el Comité para la presentación de mociones, se discutieron y aprobaron las siguientes:

1.—Hacer un llamamiento a nombre del Comité a todas las Organizaciones Democráticas de Nueva York y Estados Unidos para que presten su ayuda a los Presos políticos de Puerto Rico.

2.—Que el Comité se dirija a la Convención de la "American Federation of Labor" así como también al "Comité de Organización Industrial", (C. I. O.), en una petición para que respalden moral y materialmente la campaña pro-liberación de los Presos Políticos Puertorriqueños.

3.—Que se envíe una Delegación del Comité a entrevistar al Sr. James W. Bennett, Director del Departamento Federal de Prisiones para que se reconozca el "status de Prisioneros Políticos" al Dr. Albizu y demás compañeros; para que se le preste adecuado tratamiento médico y para que se les deje recibir visitas y material de lectura, tales como periódicos.



...en política sobre el de-  
... la persecución de que eran  
... los defensores de la in-  
... de Puerto Rico co-  
... una violación del decantado  
... principio de la llamada Democra-  
... Yanqui. Nos dijo que todo él  
... que va a visitarlos en luego per-  
... seguido. Dijo el Dr. Albizu que  
... este era el único país en el mun-  
... do donde los prisioneros políticos  
... eran tratados con graves vulge-  
... ras y puso de ejemplo a Francia,  
... país civilizado que trataba a sus  
... prisioneros políticos refiriéndose  
... como en el caso de AB-DEL-  
... KRIM. Le preguntamos al Dr.  
... Albizu si estaba enterado del mural  
... pintado por el artista Rock-  
... well Kent en el Edificio de Co-  
... rreos en Washington, en que se le  
... enviaba un mensaje a los puerto-  
... rriqueños para que obtuvieran su  
... Independencia, a lo que contestó:  
... He leído algo en la revista "Mo-  
... nitor Science."

Terminado su informe el Sr.  
Newhoff hizo saber que él había  
recibido una carta del Sr. Ickes,  
Secretario del Departamento del  
Interior en Estados Unidos, carta  
en que el Sr. Ickes niega el  
derecho de considerarse prisione-  
ros políticos al Dr. Albizu y de-  
más líderes nacionalistas puerto-  
rriqueños.

El señor Filiberto Vázquez ha-  
mó la atención del Comité sobre  
la imperiosa necesidad de propor-  
cionarle rápido y adecuado tra-  
tamiento médico al Dr. Albizu y  
enviarle las medicinas que él ha-  
a pedido. (Extracto Alemán de  
ogado.) "En las condiciones fi-  
sicas en que está el Dr. Albizu.

Vázquez, no podemos garanti-  
que su vida se prolongue por  
meses más." "No es de ex-

arse que el Régimen Imperia-  
Yanqui vea con agrado la  
erte del Dr. Albizu". Dijo tam-

el Sr. Vázquez, que el Dr.  
descaba se le enviaran dos  
del Informe Hays sobre la  
re de Ponce del 21 de mar-  
asado, al alcalde de la peniten-

para [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]  
[?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]  
[?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]  
y le pida una re-impresión en for-  
ma de folletos del artículo publi-  
cado en el número 28 de septiem-  
bre, cuyo autor es John B. [?]  
[?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]  
en Puerto Rico."

5.—Que en nombre del Comité  
se felicite al Presidente Roosevelt  
por su discurso pronunciado recien-  
tamente en Chicago, y que se le  
llame la atención sobre el párra-  
fo en que él habló de la libertad  
de palabra y los derechos civi-  
les de los pueblos oprimidos es-  
to es, traer el ejemplo de Puerto  
Rico.

6.—Que se formule una petición  
por el Comité ante el Presidente  
Roosevelt, para que no le bono-  
de el status de Prisioneros Poli-  
ticos al Dr. Albizu y demás pro-  
puertorriqueños en Atlanta.

7.—Que inmediatamente se em-  
(Para a la página 5)

# La Correspondencia

DIARIO DE

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUEVES 14

PERIODICO INDEPENDIENTE

DEL TIEMPO	21.4
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21 M	21 M

## Necesita

Se tiene de la primera página. Se debe circular una petición de indulto para los presos Políticos Puertorriqueños dirigida al Presidente Roosevelt y que sea firmada por ciudadanos prominentes de la Nación y organizaciones como la American Civil Liberties Union, "International Labor Defense" y otras. Que se consulte este importante asunto con los abogados A. Garfield Hays, Vito Marcantonio y se ponga en ejecución inmediata y definitiva.

### Campaña para Recaudación de Fondos

Se informó en la asamblea que una Comisión compuesta por los Sres. Carlos Cárcel y Newhoff visitó al Sr. Cesferino Barbazán, Director del diario "La Voz" de esta ciudad y éste le prometió abrir una subscripción pública en su periódico para la recaudación de fondos destinados a los prisioneros políticos en Atlanta publicándolo diariamente el progreso de la colecta. El vocero prometió también publicar una serie de artículos en relación a este asunto.

El mismo Comité se entrevistó con el Sr. Camprubi, Director de "La Prensa", y le expone el mismo propósito que tan gustosamente aceptó el Sr. Barbazán.

Se aprobó una moción por el Comité para que el Sr. Filiberto Vázquez represente al "Comité Americano Pro-Presos Políticos" en el Congreso de Partidos de Izquierda que se celebrará en el próximo noviembre en la ciudad de Guanajuato, México.

Se acordó celebrar un Gran Mitin a nombre del Comité Americano, para informar debidamente tanto al público de habla inglesa como al de habla española sobre la visita efectuada a la Penitenciaría de Atlanta por los señores Vázquez y Newhoff. El mitin se celebrará dentro de diez días en el salón principal del número 27 al oeste de la calle 115.

La reunión se terminó a las 11 de la noche, proponiéndose los concurrentes realizar el máximo esfuerzo para la pronta liberación del Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos y demás líderes nacionalistas puertorriqueños encarcelados en Atlanta, Georgia, a fin de que recuperen la libertad de su patria.

Corresponsal



**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

204 Federal Building  
San Juan, P. R.

AVR:EXT  
62-3

October 15, 1937

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS et al;  
The Nationalist Party in P. R.

Dear Sir:

There is attached to this letter a front page article concerning the state of health of Pedro Albizu Campos. This article is practically identical with the article I forwarded you in my letter of October 6, 1937.

The information contained in this article was given the press by Andrew R. Newhoff and Filiberto Vazquez. This article quotes Vazquez as saying that Albizu Campos' health is so bad that he will not live six months longer, and it is not strange that the Imperial Yankee Regime would be glad to see him dead.

This article is so full of lies that it would seem to me advisable to have the Bureau of Prisons take away the visiting privilege of Newhoff and Filiberto Vazquez.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/14/81 BY SP-5/036/170121 Special Agent in Charge

Encl. 1

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62-7721-265

November 1, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY 88-5

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al -  
Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico

At a meeting of the Nationalist Party in New York on September 24, 1937 celebrating a historical date in Puerto Rico commemorating an abortive attempt in 1868 of the Puerto Ricans to overthrow the rule of Spain, it appears that Dr. Ramon del Valle of Columbia, South America, was one of the speakers of the evening. The "El Mundo", a newspaper published in Puerto Rico wrote of this meeting in New York and recorded favorably Dr. Valle's speech. The nature of his comments is not known. Significant is the fact that at this meeting, as related in the "El Mundo" newspaper October 1, 1937, reference was made to Pedro Albizu Campos, who is now confined in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

It is alleged that a telegram from Campos was read to this meeting and that it states as follows:

"From the Penitentiary of Atlanta Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos greets us. He sends his warm regards and celebrates with us "El Grito de Lares" and hopes with his companions to participate soon in a national independence movement. Long Live Puerto Rico free!"

It appears that Campos had received a visit from Filiberto Vazquez Lopez and A. R. Newhoff, who were visiting Campos in Atlanta at the time.

Then again on October 2, 1937, the "El Mundo" published another article concerning Campos pertaining to the campaign on the part of certain persons in the United States to achieve the liberation of Campos and referred to the fact that Campos is suffering from high blood pressure and weakness of the heart and that "Albizu Campos desires that persons send him a German liver extract through the U. S. Public Health, which is the only means through which he can be sent medicines." When this article appeared in the "El Mundo" the United States Marshal at San Juan sent a radio message to the Warden at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, inquiring as to whether Albizu Campos was seriously ill. On

60 FEB 20 1950

105-1117-1  
NOT RECORDED  
119 JAN 23 1950

Memorandum for the Director.

- 2 -

11/1/37.

the following day a reply was received from the Warden saying that Campos was not ill but that he was receiving regular treatments for anemia.

I am bringing this to your attention, inasmuch as [REDACTED] at San Juan, Puerto Rico suggests there is a possibility some feeble-minded and over-sealous Nationalist in Puerto Rico might believe that Albizu Campos was slowly dying from confinement in a Federal Penitentiary and in order to square matters might commit an act of violence in Puerto Rico against some high official of the Government.

It is also reasonable to believe that fabricated stories are being used as a basis to initiate propaganda and pressure against the Federal Government to secure the immediate release from prison of Albizu Campos on the theory that his confinement is injurious to his health and will eventually culminate in his death.

Active in this campaign is [REDACTED] of the American Civil Liberties Union, who it is recalled made a report on the Palm Sunday shooting between Insular police and Nationalists in Ponce and who has recently established a Puerto Rican branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.



IF SERVICE DESIRED	
FOREIGN	FULL RATE
SHIP	CABLE
NIGHT MESSAGE	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	CABLE
SHIP	NIGHT CABLE
RADIOGRAM	LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

PATRONS SHOULD CHECK CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED. OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE COMMUNICATION.

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO. TELEGRAM

A86 58 1 EX

FR NEW YORK NY 22 432 PM 1938 FEB

*PEDRO*  
SENOR ALBIZO CAMPOS

PRESIDENT NATIONALIST PARTY OF PORTORICO FEDERAL PRISON

ATLANTA GA

ON THE OCCASION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WE THE UNDERSIGNED SOCIETY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN HIS NAME AND OURS WISH TO THANK YOU AND YOUR SEVEN PORTORICAN FELLOW PATRIOTS FOR TESTIFYING BY YOUR SUFFERINGS IN ATLANTA JAIL TO THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE ON WHICH WASHINGTON WHOSE DAY WE CELEBRATE SOUGHT TO FOUND OUR GREAT REPUBLIC

RECORDED & INDEXED

105-11818-143

772124

AMN ASSN FOR PORTORICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS PATRICK L. QUINLAN SECRETARY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 24 1938

3:57 PM.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
ONE



**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

204 Federal Building  
San Juan, P. R.

AVR:EKT  
62-3

February 25, 1938

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is attached to this letter an item from "El Mundo" of February 25, 1938, a translation of which is as follows.

"New York, February 24. The meeting of the Committee for Fairplay for Puerto Rico postponed its meeting for tomorrow.

Yesterday, the American Association for Political Prisoners of Puerto Rico, composed of numerous North Americans, among them seven graduates of Harvard University, friends of Pedro Albizu Campos, and headed by Patrick L. Quinlan, sent the following telegraph message to Albizu Campos in Atlanta: "On the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the signers, American citizens, desire to give to you and your seven countrymen of Puerto Rico, thanks for having faith to suffer in Atlanta for the principles of liberty and independence upon which Washington found our great republic."

Very truly yours,

B7C

[REDACTED]

Encl. 1

Special Agent in Charge

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DATE 5/4/81

BY SP-5 RJB/STP/STP

RECORDED

INDEXED

105-11878-44

62-7721-219

W. H. H.  
dm

1938  
FEB 25  
FBI  
NEW YORK

**MENSAJE ENVIADO A  
ALBIZU CAMPOS**

**Por la Asociación Ame-  
ricana Pro Presos  
Políticos**

NUEVA YORK, febrero 24. (PU)  
—La reunión del "comité de pro-  
ceder leal para Puerto Rico" pos-  
puso su reunión para mañana.

Ayer (antier), la Asociación Ame-  
ricana Pro Presos Políticos de Puer-  
to Rico, compuesta de numerosos  
norteamericanos, entre ellos siete  
graduados de la Universidad de  
Harvard, amigos de Pedro Albizu  
Campos, y presidida por Patrick L.  
Quinlan, envió el siguiente mensa-  
je telegráfico a Albizu Campos, en  
Atlanta: "El ocasión del natalicio  
de Washington, los subscribientes,  
ciudadanos americanos, deseamos  
dar a usted y a sus siete compa-  
ñeros de Puerto Rico las gracias  
por dar fe a través de sufirmien-  
tos en Atlanta de los principios de  
libertad e independencia sobre los  
cuales fundó Washington nuestra  
gran república."

*El Mundo. Feb. 25. 1938.*

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**DATE** 5/4/81 **BY** SP-5 BJD/BJO/RU

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62-7721-217

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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606 Banco Popular  
San Juan, P. R.  
December 22, 1939

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Re: Communist Party, U. S. C.  
Registration - Agents of Foreign  
Principals  
Pedro Albizu Campos

Dear Sir:

I want to call the Bureau's attention to a movement which is apparently afoot to secure a Presidential pardon for Pedro Albizu Campos and the eight other Nationalist prisoners.

As you will recall, one of the defendants in this case, Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, when he was indicted left Puerto Rico and returned to the island this year and gave himself up and after making a public statement repudiating the Nationalist Party, his case was dismissed by the U. S. Attorney. Since this dismissal on January 15, 1939, considerable pressure has been exerted on Governor Leahy by the Secretary of the Interior Ickes, and on the U. S. Attorney Snyder by Attorney General Frank Murphy, this pressure being exerted by means of personal letters and radiograms asking their advice as to whether a Presidential pardon should be extended to Julio H. Velazquez, the youngest of the convicted Nationalists. There is a movement on foot to secure this boy's release due to his youth, but it can be clearly seen that this is merely for the purpose of driving a wedge so that in the course of time the other Nationalists can be let out of prison by the same means. In these letters which have been received from [REDACTED] both use the dismissal of the case against Rafael Ortiz Pacheco as one of the reasons why Velazquez should be set free.

RECORDED & INDEXED

There is also some indication that forces outside the Department or perhaps inside of it, are attempting to influence this case by stating that Albizu Campos and the Nationalists were convicted for their participation in the "1934-35 Puerto Rico Riot." In the memorandum furnished the Bureau on November 14,

62-7721-254

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 26 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RSL/STJ/RL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-7511-312

176



-2-

by Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, in the first paragraph he states as follows: "He (Albizu Campos) was sentenced for participating in Nationalist Party riots in Puerto Rico, the so called 'Palm Sunday Riot' in which some persons were killed."

B7C

It would appear to me that if the Department has read the reports which were submitted, they would not make such a gross error, because they should know that Albizu Campos and his followers had been in prison for nine months without bail when the Palm Sunday Riot occurred. I am sure they have not read the reports which were submitted because in the same memorandum, Mr. Rogge asks for information concerning Albizu Campos' history, background and financial status, which were all set out in the very first report submitted in 1936 by Agent [REDACTED] and myself. These reports also indicated that the Communist Party was not connected with the Nationalist Party.

In the second paragraph of Mr. Rogge's memorandum, he states that it is the Department's belief that the Nationalist Party receives financial aid from the Communist Party and I think it would be well from the Bureau to ascertain from the Department the facts or rumor on which their belief is based, because I am of the opinion that the Department might be asking the Bureau for information which already they know will be negative in character after investigation by Special Agents and they could possibly use this in a memorandum to the Attorney General or the President of the United States to get Albizu Campos a pardon by saying that the Bureau is unable to furnish any positive information that Albizu Campos is connected with the Communist Party, etc.

As the Bureau knows, the Palm Sunday Riot was not within the Bureau's jurisdiction and consequently was not investigated but it is a common fact, both here and in the United States, that the Insular Police were almost 100% to blame for this terrible shooting affair and apparently the persons who are working for the Presidential pardon are deliberately trying to connect the conviction of Albizu Campos as a result of the Palm Sunday Shooting, when in fact, he and his leaders had been in jail for nine months when this occurred.

I think it would be very advisable for the Bureau to submit a detailed memorandum to the Attorney General clearly pointing out the history of the Albizu Campos' case and his conviction

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as the Attorney General does not have time to read the voluminous reports which had been submitted and he might be misled by an information furnished to him by someone in the Department otherwise, why should Mr. Bogge state in his memorandum in black and white that Albino Campos was sentenced for participating in the Fala Sunday Riots.

B7C

It is amusing to note in the efforts being made to secure a pardon for Julio H. Velazquez that great stress is laid upon his youth [REDACTED]

Everyone of these Nationalists in Atlanta have refused to apply for parole and when they are finally let out of prison each has a substantial probation sentence to serve, but if a pardon is secured for them they are free to begin immediately on their return to Puerto Rico the same campaign which resulted in their present sentence and which, if a Presidential pardon is not issued, might be sufficient cause to have their probation revoked.

Very truly yours,

B7C

61-1  
ekt/avr  
Air Mail

[REDACTED]  
Special Agent in Charge

cc-Atlanta  
cc-New York

KRM:CM

~~62-7721-290~~

~~62-48736-54~~

~~61-7590-302~~

January 3, 1940

RECORDED

~~62-7721-290~~  
105-11898-45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: INSURRECTION IN  
PUERTO RICO

I have recently been advised that efforts are being made to obtain a Presidential pardon for Julio H. Velasquez, who was convicted on July 31, 1936, in Puerto Rico for conspiracy to incite rebellion and insurrection in Puerto Rico. It is my understanding that efforts for a pardon on behalf of Velasquez are being made in view of Velasquez' youthfulness. I am informed that the object in obtaining a pardon for Velasquez is to establish a precedent in this case whereby other persons convicted in connection with this conspiracy can later be released on Presidential pardons.

In view of this information, I am submitting herewith a brief review of the circumstances leading up to the convictions in this case, which I thought would be of interest to you. All of the persons involved in this matter were members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, which was headed by Pedro Albizu Campos. Campos is a Harvard graduate and pursued the practice of law in Puerto Rico. During 1936 he established himself as President of the Republic of Puerto Rico at Aguas Buenas. He, together with his lieutenants, by means of posters, speeches and the press called for the evacuation of the United States officials from Puerto Rico and advocated the use of armed rebellion and insurrection, if necessary, to accomplish this end. During 1936 the Nationalist Party recruited the Army of Liberation to be used in bringing about the independence of Puerto Rico.

The Nationalist Party under Campos had for its objective the immediate and complete independence of the Island. This independence was to be obtained in any manner possible, including recourse to insurrection and rebellion. Campos was President of

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Memorandum for  
the Attorney General

- 2 -

January 3, 1940

this Party for seven years prior to his conviction, during which time he made innumerable inflammatory speeches against the alleged intervention of the United States in Island affairs. He published a revolutionary magazine entitled "La Palabra," which advocated the use of armed force, if necessary, to insure the evacuation of the Island by Americans. Campos went so far as to call for universal recruiting to obtain his end and in compliance with his instructions such recruiting was carried on in practically every town on the Island between January 7 and 22, 1936. As a result of such recruiting activity more than 10,000 men were enlisted in the so-called "Liberating Army of the Republic." Campos appointed military instructors and instructions were given the recruits in the basic elements of warfare.

The activities of Campos and the Nationalist Party culminated in the assassination of the American Chief of Police, Colonel E. Francis Riggs, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on February 23, 1936.

On April 3, 1936, a Federal Grand Jury sitting at San Juan, Puerto Rico, returned an indictment against Campos and others charging violation of Sections 4, 6, 7 and 88 of Title 18, United States Code, involving a conspiracy to incite insurrection and rebellion. On July 31, 1936, Campos and others were found guilty on all three counts in the indictment, whereupon the following sentences were imposed upon the following persons:

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS | - sentenced to serve six years, in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for four years. |
| JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ  | - sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for four years.    |



Memorandum for  
the Attorney General

- 3 -

January 3, 1940

- JUAN ANTONIO CORREYER - sentenced to serve five years, in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for four years.
- LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ - sentenced to serve six years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for four years.
- PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ - sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.
- CLIMENTE SOTO VELEZ - sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.
- ERASMO VELAZQUEZ - sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.
- JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO - sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for four years.

The investigation disclosed that Julio H. Velasquez, concerning whom the Presidential pardon has been suggested, was nineteen years of age at the time of his conviction. He is the son of Luis F. Velasquez, who was the Treasurer of the Nationalist Party of

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Memorandum for  
the Attorney General

- 4 -

January 3, 1940

Puerto Rico. Julio H. Valasquez, however, was for several years actively engaged in promoting the objectives of the Nationalist Party and was a Commander of Infantry and Adjutant in Chief of Instructions of the Liberating Army of the Republic.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director



moj

C O P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

606 Banco Popular  
San Juan, P. R.  
December 26, 1939

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81

BY SP-5

Re: The Communist Party, U. S. A.  
Registration - Agents of Foreign  
Principals  
Pedro Albizu Campos

Dear Sir:

As the Bureau will recall, when Pedro Albizu Campos and the Nationalists were tried in San Juan in 1936, the principal attorney for the Government was [REDACTED] and I am informed he is at present a Special Attorney in the Department of Justice, and if it is believed advisable, he could be interviewed for information which is requested in the Bureau letter of November 29.

U.S. Attorney Snyder advised me today that when the seven Nationalists who attempted to kill Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper were arrested, the International Labor Defense in New York sent an air mail letter to the prison enclosing \$5.00 to each one of the seven Nationalists with a note saying to use this money for cigarettes and to keep their spirits up.

In my report submitted on December 21, in the above case, mention is made of the fact that Pedro Albizu Campos published a statement officially notifying everyone that Concepcion de Gracia was no longer his attorney.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

60 FEB 20 1950

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
TAMM

ONE



moj

C O P Y

- 2 -

B7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In reviewing the files on Pedro Albizu Campos in the office of the local Probation and Parole Officer, the names of persons given by Albizu Campos as friends of his and with whom he wished to correspond were:

B7C

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

B7C

[REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

61-1  
ekt/avr

cc-New York  
cc-Atlanta

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available under the change of name / www.fbiarchives.net/

606 Banco Popular  
San Juan, P. R.  
December 26, 1939

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Re: Communist Party, U. S. A.  
Registration - Agents of Foreign  
Principals  
Pedro Albizu Campos

Dear Sir:

There was submitted with the Bureau's letter of November 29, 1939, in the above case, photostatic copies of a magazine article entitled "The Struggle for Puerto Rican Independence" by Harry Robinson, which is stated to have been taken from the publication called "The Communist."

**B7C** [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

61-1  
ekt/avr

**B7C** [REDACTED]  
Special Agent in Charge

cc-New York  
cc-Atlanta

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62-7721-14  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JAN 2 1940  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

REM:VH

November 7, 1940

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU COMPOS

Recently [REDACTED] received a small pamphlet entitled, "Por la Independencia de Puerto Rico Por la Libertad de sus Patriotas." (For the Independence of Puerto Rico for the Liberation of Its Patriots.) An examination of this pamphlet indicated it was published by the Comité Cubano Pro Libertad de Patriotas Puertorriqueños. (Pro-Liberation Cuban Committee of Puerto Rican Patriots.) It indicated it was published in Havana in December, 1939 by Imprenta y Papeleria, "Alfa", O'Reilly 357 - Habana.

An examination of this pamphlet indicated it was probably the first of a series of possibly 32 publications which the aforementioned committee plans to issue. [REDACTED] this pamphlet was received by him through the regular mail and he did not have any idea who sent it to him.

It is believed advisable that copies of this memorandum be submitted to the Miami and the San Juan offices.

Respectfully,

[REDACTED]  
Special Agent

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105-11895-41  
62-7721-254  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
1 DEC 9 1940  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Letter to  
San Juan - cc - Miami  
12-5-40  
mbl  
100-26263-1

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5232 11-16 1940

To: ☐ Director  
☐ Mr. Tolson  
☐ Mr. Clegg  
☐ Mr. Ladd

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DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 RJD/BJR

☐ Mr. Nathan  
☐ Mr. Glavin  
☐ Mr. Nichols  
☐ Miss Gandy

☐ Personnel Files Section  
☐ Files Section

**[REDACTED]** **B7C**

See Me ☐ For Appropriate Action  
Send File ☒ Note and Return

*Do not have  
any copies in  
files section?*  
*no record*  
**[REDACTED]**  
*SIS 6/14/40*



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F-15

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Files Division

Room 6646 11/18 1940

To:

Director  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Glavin

Chief Clerk

M

Ident. Div.

See Me  
Phone Me

Ident. & Stat. Files

Numbering Unit

Routing Unit

M

Please Handle  
Note and Return

*Please check indices for record  
of the pamphlet & national  
business.*

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DATE 5/4/81 BY [signature]

**B7C**

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

F-11

Files Division

Room 6646 11/22 1940

To:

Director  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Glavin.

Chief Clerk

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Routing Unit

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Note and Return

*No record either SIS  
files or Adm. File.*

**B7C**



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**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

Atlanta, Georgia  
March 11, 1941

HLA:D  
100-104

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

**B7C** HRC

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: PEDRO ALBRIZU CAMPOS, with  
aliases. MISCELLANEOUS.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau teletypes of March 3 and March 6, 1941, entitled INTERNAL SECURITY, RE CUSTODIAL DETENTION CARDS.

The information given on the custodial detention card of this subject indicates his place of birth as Ponce, Puerto Rico, on September 20, 1891. It would appear that the subject would have become an American citizen upon receiving his commission in the U. S. Army. However, inasmuch as the subject was engaged in revolutionary activities and was charged with inciting insurrection and rebellion, the question as to whether he has forfeited his citizenship should be referred to the Department.

Very truly yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080  
ON 2-17-71

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 RJB/BTKUS  
ON 5/4/81

RECORDED

cc: 70-72

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF La Guardia  
DATE 3-2-71

R. G. Danner  
R. G. DANNER  
Special Agent in Charge  
105-118185

62-7721-259

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 MAR 18 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**B7C** 1A2

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PR

SB

Pedro Albizu Campos

CAMPOS, PEDRO ALBRIZU  
Federal Penitentiary  
Atlanta, Georgia 1-13-41

MISCELLANEOUS

Is half Negro and was born at Ponce, Puerto Rico, on September 20, 1891. Went to Harvard on scholarship and received A.B. in 1916. Received L.L.B., Harvard in 1921. Was 100% American until World War when offered commission as 2nd lieutenant in U. S. Army which he accepted. Became bitterly anti-American when assigned to Negro company in both Massachusetts and in Puerto Rico because he considered such action unjust racial discrimination. At end of War organized Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, said Party having for its objective immediate and complete independence of Puerto Rico, to be obtained in any manner possible including recourse to armed insurrection if necessary. During 1936 he established himself as President of Republic of Puerto Rico at Aguas Buenos. Together with lieutenants and by means of posters, speeches and press, he called for evacuation of U. S. officials from Puerto Rico. Published revolutionary magazine entitled "La Palabra", which advocated use of armed force to insure evacuation of Americans, called for universal recruiting in January, 1936 and as result obtained more than 10,000 men in so-called "Liberating Army of the Republic". Activities of Campos and Nationalist Party culminated in assassination of American Chief of Police. Col. E. Francis Riggs, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 2-23-36. (Report of Sp. Agt. 61-7590-306) Puerto Rico, 12-22-39;

RECORDED & INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 R36/BJ/RW

105-11898-51 CC  
62-7721-260X  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
5 MAR 14 1941  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FOXWORTH FIVE

193



CAMPOS, PEDRO ALBRIZU

- 1a -

MISCELLANEOUS

On 4-3-36 Federal Grand Jury at San Juan returned indictment against Campos ~~in~~ charging violation of Sects. 4, 6, 7, and 88 of Title 18, U. S. Code, involving conspiracy to incite insurrection and rebellion. On 7-31-36 Campos found guilty on three counts. Sentenced to serve six years in addition to which he received suspended sentence of two years and placed on probation for four years. (Records of Clerk's Office, U. S. Dist. Ct., San Juan, Puerto Rico, 61-7590-306)

WITH TIME OFF FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR, CAMPOS WILL BE RELEASED ON NOVEMBER 4, 1941 AND WILL BE KEPT UNDER SUPERVISION OF PAROLE BOARD UNTIL EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE ON JUNE 3, 1943. (Verified by telephone call to Parole Board, Wash., D. C. on 1-6-40 by Sp. Agt.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

April 3, 1941

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJG/BSK/US

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L. M. C. SMITH  
CHIEF, SPECIAL DEFENSE UNIT

There is transmitted herewith a dossier showing  
the information presently available in the files of this  
Bureau with respect to PEDRO ALBRIZO CAMPOS  
whose address is Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

It is recommended that this individual be  
considered for custodial detention in the event of a  
national emergency. The information contained on the  
attached dossier constitutes the basis for appropriate  
consideration in this regard.

It should be understood, of course, that addi-  
tional information may be received from time to time  
supplementing that already available in the Bureau's  
files, and as such data are received they will be made  
available to you so that the dossier in your possession  
may be supplemented thereby.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will ad-  
vise this Bureau at your earliest convenience as to the  
decision reached in this case.

RECORDED

Very truly yours,

105-11878-52

62-9721

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 7 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
★ APR 4 1941 ★  
Enclosure  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Pedro Albrizo Campos

KAS

81



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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Rican Violence: A Complete Page of Change at http://www.fbi-secretfiles.net/."

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Atlanta, Georgia  
April 13, 1941

RWH:BG  
100-104

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Forwerth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, was  
MISCELLANEOUS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Atlanta letter dated March 11, 1941.

**B7C**  
This office is in receipt of information from Warden [redacted] U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, to the effect that subject was received at that institution on June 8, 1937, from Puerto Rico to serve six years for Conspiracy, Sedition, and Inciting Insurrection, and that he is eligible for conditional release with good time on November 4, 1941. Warden [redacted] advises, however, that it is very unlikely he will be released on that date unless he accepts the conditions imposed, and he has indicated that he will not do so. Therefore, it is very improbable that his release will be effected before June 3, 1943.

**B7C**  
Warden [redacted] advises that notations will be made and this office notified of any contemplated release or transfer.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 RSL/BT/RC  
ON 5/4/81

Very truly yours,

*R. G. Danner*

R. G. DANNER  
Special Agent in Charge

CC - File 70-72

RECORDED & INDEXED 105-11898-54

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]  
DATE 3-2-77

**B7C**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 APR 16 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

196

DC:asl  
RECORDED ~~62-7721-267~~

May 14, 1941

105-11898-54

Special Agent in Charge  
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, with  
aliases; INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of April 13, 1941, in which you furnish information to the effect that the above captioned subject is incarcerated in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, having been received at that institution on June 8, 1937, to serve a term of six years.

In accordance with the provision of Bureau letter of April 30, 1941, to all Special Agents in Charge, the custodial detention card on Campos should be maintained in your files in an inactive status. You should, of course, make any necessary arrangements in order that advice will be promptly received, should the status of Campos be changed.

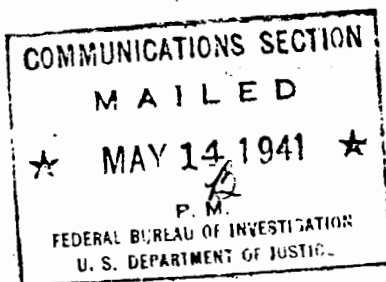
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 JAB/BJ/RV

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_





DC:ael

May 14, 1941

**MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L. M. C. SMITH  
CHIEF, SPECIAL DEFENSE UNIT**

On April 3, 1941, there was transmitted to you a dossier showing the information available in the files of this Bureau with respect to Pedro Albrisu Campos, correct name, Pedro Albrisu Campos, Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Information has been received to the effect that Campos was received at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on June 8, 1937, to serve a term of six years. Arrangements have been made whereby this Bureau will be advised upon Campos' release.

Pending that time, the dossier on this subject is being maintained in an inactive status.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 3/4/81 BY SP-5 JTB/BJD

RECORDED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
★ MAY 14 1941 ★  
P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

105-11898-55  
62-7721-217  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
3 MAY 20 1941  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHIEF

198



**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**

HLA:MCL  
70-72

Atlanta, Georgia  
June 21, 1941

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Foran.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Drayton.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED ON 2-7-77 **6080**  
*qjt*

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - M;  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION CARDS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of April 30, 1941, requesting that the Bureau be advised of any additional information or corrections to be made on these custodial detention cards.

A review of the file in this case indicates that subject's name is PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and not PEDRO ALBRIZU CAMPOS as indicated on the custodial detention card.

Very truly yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-3 RJB/RTJ/20  
ON 5/4/81

*F. R. Hammack*  
F. R. HAMMACK  
Special Agent in Charge

cc - Atla. 100-104

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Declaratory*  
DATE 3-2-77 *60804*

**CH-11**

RECORDED  
INDEXED

**105-11898-56**  
**62-7721-267X**  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
4 JUN 24 1941  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
*EVE* *awc*

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
October 9, 1941

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;  
Bureau File 62-7721

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5  
RJB/BJ/NU

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] made at Washington, D. C. dated October 8, 1936 in the above mentioned matter.

Attention is called to the fact that reference report deals with the prosecution and sentence of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS on July 31, 1936, to serve six years on count one of the indictment, two years suspended sentence on count two of the indictment, and placed on probation for four years on count three, for inciting rebellion and insurrection in that he as President of the Nationalist Party attempted to cause the armed overthrow of the United States Government in Puerto Rico.

This information is being furnished to the Bureau for its consideration in view of the fact that this office has been advised authentically that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is to be released from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia in the early part of November, 1941, and further because this matter is receiving quite a bit of publicity through the local press in Puerto Rico.

[redacted], United States Probation Officer, San Juan, advises that he has been officially notified that in view of the good behaviour of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, he will be released from the United States Penitentiary on November 6, 1941, and that he is due to arrive in San Juan on November 10, 1941.

Special attention is called to paragraph three, page twenty-one, of the report of Special Agent [redacted] made at San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 28, 1941, entitled NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO; INTERNAL SECURITY - San Juan file 100-3, in which mention is made of expected activities among members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico upon the return of CAMPOS from the United States Penitentiary.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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522X  
Letter to the Bureau

October 9, 1941

B7C  
On September 23, 1941, [REDACTED] a meeting was held at Lares, Puerto Rico, in commemoration of the "Brito de Lares", an insurrection against the Spanish Government in 1868. This meeting was attended by ALAMO and GANDIA who, according to newspaper publicity, were the principal Nationalists to attend. The newspapers indicated that the main feature of the meeting was the celebration of the release of ALAMO and GANDIA and the fact that they were able to attend on that date. During the day a parade was held, at which time various placards were carried, including one large picture of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS which bore the inscription "We want our country free - Honor to our Apostle."

Subsequent to this meeting at Lares, Puerto Rico much publicity was given to the fact that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS will soon be released from the United States Penitentiary and will be able to return to Puerto Rico to resume his role as President of the Nationalist Party.

B7C  
MD  
In this matter, reference is made to the letter from the San Juan Office to the Bureau dated September 10, 1941, San Juan file 100-3, [REDACTED]

Since information indicates that the Nationalist Party will probably resume activities upon the return of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to Puerto Rico, the matter is being outlined in detail for the Bureau's attention. It appears to be very certain that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who is the leader of the Nationalist Party and a man to whom the entire organization looks up, will not sign the regulations authorized by the United States Government under his conditional release from the Penitentiary. The other four Nationalists who are presently in Puerto Rico did not sign these papers and it seems to be part of the martyrdom of these Nationalists to continue to flaunt the Government of the United States.

5224  
Letter to the Bureau

October 9, 1941

It is my feeling that if PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS returns to the Island under the same conditions as the others returned, he will be met at the pier by a tremendous crowd of people and a number of inflammatory banners about his martyrdom will appear, and a general unrest which occurs when any of these Nationalists come out into the open, is sure to develop.

It seems to me that the policy of sending him down here in spite of his refusal to sign the usual certificates in the Penitentiary will result in needless development of his popularity among the masses here. He will unquestionably follow the procedure of the other individuals and refuse to report to the Probation Officer, causing a great deal of unnecessary publicity and in my belief, it is possible that the whole situation will develop violence which would be very unfortunate at this time in Puerto Rico where attempts are being made to develop friendliness between the continentals and the Puerto Ricans.

If it would be possible in Washington to determine finally whether CAMPOS is to be released in spite of his refusal to comply with the Government regulations, or whether he is to be returned to the prison if he does not comply, it would avoid a lot of needless unrest and turmoil in Puerto Rico at this time.

Very truly yours,

ROGER F. GLEASON  
Special Agent in Charge

RFG:JMD

AIR MAIL

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
October 29, 1941

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5  
RSL/BTS/RS

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
Bureau File 62-7721

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter of the San Juan Field Division to the Bureau dated October 9, 1941 and attention is called to the fact that no additional information has been received indicating that any change has been made in the plan to release Pedro Albizu Campos from the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia on November 6, 1941. If he is released on this date, he will arrive in San Juan on November 10, 1941.

**[REDACTED]**

105-11898-57

**[REDACTED]**

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14 MAY 26 1960

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INDEXED

62-7721-287	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

11/7/6

11/8/41 - M. J. C.  
15 29 - 25  
Bureau



Letter to the Bureau

10/29/41

B7C  
D

This information is being called to the attention of the Bureau as a supplement to the facts contained in the letter of the San Juan Field Division dated October 9, 1941, which suggests that an effort be made in Washington to determine whether PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS will be released in spite of the fact that he will doubtless refuse to comply with the regulations of the parole board requiring that he sign a certificate promising to report to the probation officer subsequent to his release.

Very truly yours

*Roger F. Gleason*  
11a

Roger F. Gleason  
Special Agent in Charge

WDOR:CEH  
70-4  
100-3

RECORDED

JAC:mdd 284

November 8, 1941

62-9721-975

105-11878-57

PERSONAL AND  
CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 RJC/RTJ/2  
ON 5/4/81

My dear Mr. Berle:

With further reference to my letter dated November 3, 1941, concerning Pedro Albizu Campos, who formerly headed the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico and who was sentenced on July 31, 1936, to serve six years in a Federal penitentiary for inciting rebellion and insurrection.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
★ NOV 10 1941 ★  
P. M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
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DATE 3-2-77

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These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.writestatesfiles.net/>

- 2 -

B7D

[REDACTED]

Sincerely yours,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence  
Navy Department  
Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Assistant Chief of Staff  
G-2, War Department  
Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

28987

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

CONFIDENTIAL

NOV 10 3 50 PM '41

226



JAC:mdm  
62-7721-276

November 3, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5  
RJB/STJ/ALS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

**B7C**  
The San Juan, Puerto Rico Office of this Bureau has recently been advised by [redacted] United States Probation Officer, San Juan, that Pedro Albizu Campos, who was sentenced on July 31, 1936, to serve six years in a Federal penitentiary for inciting rebellion and insurrection in that he, as President of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico, attempted to cause the armed overthrow of the United States Government, will be released from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, on November 6, 1941, and is scheduled to arrive in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on November 10, 1941.

On September 23, 1941, a meeting was held in Lares, Puerto Rico, in commemoration of the "Brito de Lares," an insurrection against the Spanish Government in 1868. Newspapers indicated that the main feature of the meeting was a celebration of the release from United States penitentiaries of two Nationalists. During the day a parade was held, at which time various placards were carried, including one large picture of Pedro Albizu Campos which bore the inscription, "We want our country free - Honor to our Apostle." Subsequent to this meeting, considerable publicity was given to the fact that Campos would soon be released from the United States penitentiary and would be able to return to Puerto Rico to resume his role as President of the Nationalist Party.

For your information, a review of the files of this Bureau indicates that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico was headed by Pedro Albizu Campos, who was a Harvard graduate and who pursued the practice of law in Puerto Rico. During 1936 he established himself as President of the Republic of Puerto Rico at Aguas Buenas. Campos, together with his lieutenants, by means of posters, speeches and the Press, called for the evacuation of the United States officials from Puerto Rico, and advocated the use of armed rebellion and insurrection, if necessary, to accomplish this end. During the same year, the Nationalist Party recruited the Army of Liberation to be used in bringing about the independence of Puerto Rico.

SENT FROM D. O.  
TIME 11:51 AM  
DATE 11/4/41  
BY [signature]

S22A1

- 2 -

The Nationalist Party under Campos had for its objective the immediate and complete independence of the Island, which was to be obtained in any manner possible, including recourse to insurrection and rebellion. Campos was President of this Party for seven years prior to his conviction, during which time he made innumerable inflammatory speeches against the alleged intervention of the United States in Island affairs. He published a revolutionary magazine entitled "la Palabra," which advocated the use of armed force, if necessary, to insure the evacuation of the Island by Americans. He even went so far as to call for universal recruiting to obtain his end and in compliance with his instructions such recruiting was carried on in practically every town on the Island between January 7, 1936 and January 22, 1936. As a result of such recruiting activity, more than 10,000 men were enlisted in the so-called "Liberating Army of the Republic." Campos appointed military instructors and instructions were given the recruits in the basic elements of warfare.

The activities of Campos and the Nationalist Party culminated in the assassination of the American Chief of Police, Colonel E. Francis Riggs, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on February 23, 1936.

On April 3, 1936, a Federal Grand Jury sitting at San Juan, Puerto Rico, returned an indictment against Campos and others charging violation of Sections 4, 6, 7 and 83 of Title 18, United States Code, involving a conspiracy to incite insurrection and rebellion. On July 31, 1936, Campos and others were found guilty on all three counts in the indictment, and sentences were imposed upon the following persons:

Pedro Albizu Campos	- sentenced to serve six years, in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for four years.
Julio H. Velazquez	- sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for four years.



S22-B1

- 3 -

Juan Antonio Corretjer

- sentenced to serve five years, in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for four years.

Luis F. Velasquez

- sentenced to serve six years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for four years.

Pablo Rosado Ortiz

- sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.

Clemente Soto Veles

- sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.

Erasmo Velasquez

- sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.

Juan Callardo Santiago

- sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for four years.



57201

B7C

I thought you would be interested in the above information as there is a possibility that Campos will refuse to sign the regulations authorized by the Government under his conditional release from the penitentiary, and also in view of the fact that the Nationalist Party will probably resume its activities upon the return of Campos to Puerto Rico.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

JAC:mdd  
62-7721-276

November 8, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With further reference to my memorandum dated November 3, 1941, concerning Pedro Albizu Campos, who formerly headed the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico and who was sentenced on July 31, 1936, to serve six years in a Federal penitentiary for inciting rebellion and insurrection,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- Mr. Tolson .....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm .....
- Mr. Clegg .....
- Mr. Glavin .....
- Mr. Ladd .....
- Mr. Nichols .....
- Mr. Tracy .....
- Mr. Egan .....
- Mr. Gurnea .....
- Mr. Harbo .....
- Mr. Hendon .....
- Mr. Pennington .....
- Mr. Quinn .....
- Mr. Nease .....
- Miss Gandy .....

SENT FROM D. O.  
TIME *7:14*  
DATE *11-10*  
BY *E*

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

RECORDED 105-11898-59

RECEIVED ROOM 5640  
NOV 10 1 25 PM '41  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
NOV 12 1941  
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *5/4/81* BY *SP-5 JES/STW*  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
RECEIVED ROOM 5640  
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**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
November 14, 1941

70-4

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
Bureau File 62-4723

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter from the San Juan Field Division to the Bureau dated October 9, 1941 and October 29, 1941 concerning the above named individual.

[REDACTED] said that upon receiving this information he immediately wired the Warden of the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, [REDACTED] and that later in the day he received the following reply:

"Albizu Campos #51298-A will not be released tomorrow. Scheduled for release expiration of sentence June 3, 1943."

This information has not been made public in Puerto Rico as yet. It is expected some repercussions will result in the Nationalist circles but the agitation will not be nearly so great as it would have been had ALBIZU CAMPOS been released and then taken once again into custody.

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
Very truly yours,

Roger F. Gleason  
ROGER F. GLEASON  
Special Agent in Charge

105-11898-60

62-1121-1

2 NOV 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at [www.b7c.com](http://www.b7c.com)

HEW:klb

December 3, 1941

~~62-7721-282~~

RECORDED

105-11898-60

PERSONAL ~~AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6020  
2-19-77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/4/81 BY SP-8 BDK

My dear Mr. Berle:

With further reference to my letters dated November 3, 1941 and November 8, 1941, concerning Pedro Albizu Campos, who formerly headed the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico, I wish to advise that information has been received to the effect that Campos was in fact not released on November 6, 1941 from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

The San Juan Field Office of this Bureau has advised that ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Warden of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, notified ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ United States Probation Officer at San Juan, Puerto Rico that Campos was scheduled for release at the expiration of his sentence, June 3, 1943.

These data are furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/4/81 BY SP-5 RJB/BDR

31353

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
DEC 8 1941  
F. B. I.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DECL. BY SP-5 RJB/BDR  
ON 3/4/81  
DEC 3 1941

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 RJB/BDR  
ON 3/4/81

*[Handwritten signature]*

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**

Atlanta, Georgia  
December 18, 1941.

KEG:MW  
70-72

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - M;  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION CARDS  
(Bureau File 62-7721)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of April 30, 1941, requesting supplemental information to be incorporated on custodial detention cards.

B7C  
The above named subject is presently serving a sentence at the Atlanta Penitentiary for Conspiracy, Sedition, and Inciting Insurrection. A review of the file reflects that the subject was eligible for conditional release with good time on November 4, 1941. Warden [REDACTED] Atlanta Penitentiary, was recently requested to advise the possible release date for this subject and in a communication dated December 1, 1941, Warden [REDACTED] advises that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS has forfeited all statutory good time allowance and is now scheduled for release at the maximum expiration of his sentence, June 3, 1943.

This information is submitted for the completion of your file.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-3  
206/870/20

RECORDED

105-11898-61

Very truly yours,

F. R. HAMMACK,  
Special Agent in Charge.

DEC 21 1941

4 JAN 3 1942

RECEIVED  
FBI - ATLANTA

214

XXXXXX  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
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JTM:mmh  
RECORDED 62-7721-303

105-11898-63

April 7, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agent in Charge  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

BI [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJB/BJD/20  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

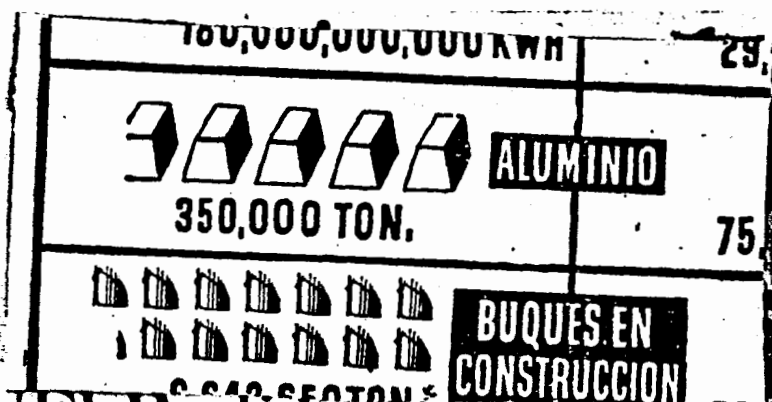
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 4  
APR 8 1942 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEPT OF JUSTICE  
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM  
APR 8 10 16 AM '42

105-11898-63

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.fbiarchives.net/>



## El Partido Nacionalista ha expresado su endoso a ideales de Roosevelt dice

Será de mucho valor la excarcelación de Albizu Campos para aumentar la confianza del pueblo

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 16 (AP). — El representante Vito Marcantonio, de Nueva York, perteneciente al partido Laborista Americano, dió a la publicidad en el día de hoy la siguiente carta que dirigió al Gobernador de Puerto Rico, Hon. Rexford G. Tugwell:

"Mi querido Gobernador:

Me dirijo a usted en este momento para pedirle su más favorable actuación en favor de don Pedro Albizu Campos y de sus demás compañeros portorriqueños que cumplen condena en la penitenciaría Federal de Atlanta, porque es mi firme creencia que la liberación de estos hombres será de gran contribución para la unidad del pueblo de Puerto Rico, unidad que es necesario en estos momentos en que peleamos una guerra contra los poderes del Eje.

Como usted sabe, el partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico ha expresado su endoso decidido a "los ideales mantenidos por el Presidente Roosevelt en la conferencia del Atlántico y a la política de Buena Vecindad adoptada por el Departamento de Estado bajo su amplio liderazgo". Me parece a mí que la excarcelación de Albizu Campos y sus colegas, dentro de los principios de la Conferencia del At-

lántico, sería de mucho valor para aumentar la confianza del pueblo de Puerto Rico en la justicia de la Democracia que sustenta nuestro gobierno. En este sentido tal excarcelación sería una contribución directamente examinada a fortalecer nuestros esfuerzos en esta guerra.

Con la esperanza de que usted habrá de usar su influencia en cualquier sentido propio para conseguir el perdón de estos hombres, quedo de usted,

Sinceramente,

VITO MARCANTONIO".

*La Correspondencia*  
San Juan, P.R.

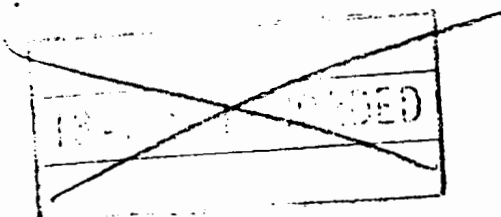
February 16, 1942

*Albizu Campos*

70-4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/8 BY 88-5

256/85/24



ENCLOSURE

105-11898-64

62-7721-305



404

Albino Campos, P.R.D.  
AL-B-720 (Camp), ONE

Marcel Antonio asked Governor Figueroa  
To free <sup>PEVFO</sup> Albino Campos  
says that the Nationalist Party endorses  
President Roosevelt's ideals  
Declares that granting Albino Campos  
a pardon would strengthen the  
confidence of the people

Marcel Antonio, representative belonging to  
American Labor Party, writes the Gov-  
ernor of Puerto Rico, telling him that  
by granting pardons to Albino Campos  
and other Puerto Ricans now in the  
Federal Prison at Atlanta, the unity  
among the people here would be made  
stronger. He insists that the Nationalist  
Party approve of the President's "Good  
Neighbor" policy.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. McGuire	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

B7C

B7C

105-11898-64

MAR 9 1942

RECORDED  
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 [signature]

62-7121-505
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 2 1942

27

FRE:GG  
70-72

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

501 Healey Building  
Atlanta, Georgia  
October 9, 1942

10-14

*SW*  
*11*  
*T*

*JS*

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting to the Bureau herewith a card postmarked at Brooklyn, New York, October 3, 1942, at 7:00 P. M., addressed to "CARLO DON PEDRO CAMPO, Casa Manaana, U. S. Bastile or Jail, Atlanta, Georgia". This individual is identical with PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS mentioned in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, December 22, 1939, entitled, "Communist Party, U. S. A., PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS - Registration, Agents of Foreign Principals".

CAMPOS is scheduled for release from the United States Penitentiary on June 3, 1943, and it is noted that a custodial detention card on CAMPOS is being maintained in an inactive status.

In view of the strange data contained on this card, the same is being transmitted to the Bureau for appropriate examination with the request that photostatic copies be made for the files of the Atlanta, New York and San Juan Field Offices after appropriate laboratory examinations for secret handwriting, hidden messages, etc., have been made.

Very truly yours,

*F. R. Hammack*  
F. R. HAMMACK  
Special Agent in Charge

COPIES DESTROYED *6/7/60*

Enclosure

cc - New York  
San Juan

RECORDED

105-11898-65

F	B	I
20	OCT	12 1942

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *5/9/81* BY *SP-5 RSC/BJW*

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.puertoricafiles.net/>



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

JVB/FWR/JPS:PW

November 3, 1942

105-11898-65

File # 62-7721-338 RECORDED

Re:

Lab. # 91928

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
INTERNAL SECURITY

91929

91930

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP5  
RJB/RT

Examination requested by:

ATLANTA

Reference:

Letter 10-9-42

Examination requested:

Document-Cryptographic-S.W.

Specimens:

62-7721-338 Q1 A post card postmarked "Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct. 3, 1942", bearing a foreign handwritten message beginning "Geburtstag festa of Jhon Bull's ...".

Result of Examination:

The handwriting on the post card designated as Q1 was searched through the Laboratory's File of Writings pertaining to National Security without effecting an identification.

An appropriate photographic copy is being added to this file for future reference.

Specimen Q1 was examined for cryptographic messages, but none was found. However, it is possible that a code message, apparent only to one who knew the key, is contained in this card.

The above specimen was examined for the presence of secret ink with negative results.

The original evidence submitted for examination, Q1, is being returned to your office herewith. Photographic copies of Specimen Q1 are being transmitted to your office and to the New York and San Juan field divisions herewith in accordance with your request.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

NOV 5 1942 P.M.

NOV 5 1942

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NOV 5 1942

Enclosure - Registered Mail

Enclosure

Enclosure

Enclosure

Enclosure



OWA GA

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/91 BY SP-5 RSV/849/20

FBI  
DIRECTOR  
ADDLE

NYC

4-27-43

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO. [REDACTED] HAS  
REQUESTED PERMISSION OF US PROBATION OFFICER, SDNY TO VISIT  
PEDRO ALFREDO CAMPOS AT US P ATLANTA OSTENSIBLY TO PERSUADE  
CAMPOS TO AGREE TO SIGNING CONDITIONS OF PROBATION. THIS REQUEST  
REFERRED TO DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS, WASHINGTON, DC FOR  
DECISION WHO SUGGESTED THAT [REDACTED] RE APPLICATION TO  
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS FOR THIS PERMISSION. ALSO US  
PROBATION ADVISES MAY RETURN CORRETTIER TO PRISON FOR VIOLATION OF  
CONDITIONS OF PROBATION IF ENOUGH EVIDENCE OCOLLECTED.

EHOLD

60 JUL 29 1943

called [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson.....  
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....  
Mr. Clegg.....  
Mr. Coffey.....  
Mr. Glavin.....  
Mr. Ladd.....  
Mr. Nichols.....  
Mr. Rosen.....  
Mr. Tracy.....  
Mr. Carson.....  
Mr. Hendon.....  
Mr. Mumford.....  
Mr. Piper.....  
Mr. Starke.....  
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....  
Mr. Nease.....  
Miss Gandy.....

INDEXED

4-30-43  
RECORDED  
63

62-7721-392

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SDD:CM  
61-36

Atlanta, Georgia  
April 30, 1943

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-4-81

BY SP-5 RJK/kt

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ;  
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;  
INTERNAL SECURITY-M.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, former leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, are scheduled to be released from the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta on June 3, 1943, upon the completion of their sentences of six years for Conspiracy, Sedition, and Inciting a Riot. It is noted that each of these individuals has four years probation to follow the completion of their sentence on June 3, 1943.

[REDACTED], Warden of the United States Penitentiary, advises that both CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ have declared their intention of remaining in this country. CAMPOS has stated that it is his intention to go to Washington, D. C., where he intends to reside and carry on his work in connection with the Nationalist Party, of which he is the president.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Both CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ when eligible for parole in March, 1940, refused to sign parole applications and gave as the reason for their refusal the contention that the United States Court had no jurisdiction in Puerto Rico and that if they signed any form acknowledging any kind of supervision by any branch of the United States Government, they would be acknowledging the jurisdiction of the United States Court over them. Both CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ refused to consider a conditional release from the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta on the same grounds that they refused to make application for parole.

[REDACTED]

NOT RECORDED

119

JAN 25 1950

61 FEB 20 1943

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-47721-395

Atlanta, 61-36

[REDACTED]

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau in order that the Bureau may be advised of the release date of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ from the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta.

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter in the absence of instructions from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

F. R. HAMMACK  
Special Agent in Charge

cc: New York  
San Juan



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO**

**SAN JUAN** FILE NO. 100-3906

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/26/43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>5/18, 19, 20/43</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED] b7c</b>
TITLE <b>PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, with aliases: Pedro Albizu Campos, Pedro Albizu.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - M CUSTODIAL DETENTION</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, born 9/12/91 at Ponce, P. R., American Citizen, President of the NATIONALIST PARTY-PUERTO RICO. Was commander-in-chief of the "Liberating Army of the Republic of Puerto Rico" in 1936. Sentenced to six years U.S. penitentiary on 7/31/36 for conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States in Puerto Rico by force. Release scheduled for 6/3/43 from U. S. penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

- P -

**DETAILS:** This case is being opened to report the background of the Subject so that he may be considered for custodial detention inasmuch as he is scheduled to be released on June 3, 1943 from the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

**DEFERRED RECORDING**

NAME, ADDRESS and OCCUPATION

PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS formerly resided in Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, until 1936. He is presently incarcerated in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

His occupation in Puerto Rico was that of an attorney and president of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO.

DATE, PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP

made available to the reporting agent a copy of the Subject's birth certificate. The birth of the Subject is reported in Folio 138, Book 13, No. 845, in the Bureau of Vital

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>105-11898-67</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Bureau</li> <li>2 New York</li> <li>1 ONI San Juan</li> <li>1 MID San Juan</li> <li>3 San Juan</li> </ul>		<b>RECORDED</b> <b>INDEXED</b> <b>16 MAY</b> <b>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</b> <b>DATE 5/9/81 BY [Signature]</b>

JUL 23 1943

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

7-203

BY [Signature] 7/18/43

Statistics at Ponce, Puerto Rico. The record revealed that he was born September 12, 1891 in Barrio Machuelo Abajo, Ponce, Puerto Rico. The birth certificate stated that he was a recognized son of ALEJANDRO ALBIZU-ROMERO and of his mother, JULIANA CAMPOS. However, the records showed that his parents were never married. [redacted] advised that Subject was an American citizen.

#### FAMILY

[redacted] Assistant United States Probation Officer, San Juan, Puerto Rico, stated that a review of his records revealed that the Subject's father, ALEJANDRO ALBIZU-ROMERO, was born in 1842 at Ponce, Puerto Rico. He was a sugar planter and a deputy collector of customs. He had a college education and was considered a cultured person. Subject's paternal grandfather was ANTONIO ALBIZU-ORDONEZ, and the Subject paternal grandmother was RITA ROMERO-MOLINA. ALEJANDRO ALBIZU-ROMERO married ANTONIA [redacted] in 1917 and she [redacted] moved to [redacted] City at the present time. Subject's father died in 1920 in Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Subject's mother, JULIANA CAMPOS, was born in 1862 in Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico. Subject's maternal grandmother was MARIA CAMPOS. JULIANA CAMPOS was never married to ALEJANDRO ALBIZU-ROMERO. She died in 1892 as a result of complications upon the birth of the Subject.

Subject's wife, LAURA MENESES-DEL-CARPIO was born on March 31, 1899 in Arequipa, Peru, according to her application for a passport at the Passport Division of the Governor's House, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Her father was JUAN ROSAS MENESES, who was born in 1856 in Peru. Her mother was EMILIA DEL-CARPIO. She lived in Peru until 1922 when she came to Puerto Rico and married the Subject on July 8, 1922 in Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico. By this marriage there were three children: PEDRO ALBIZU-MENESES, born 3/26/24 in Ponce, Puerto Rico, now in Lima, Peru; ROSA EMILIA ALBIZU-MENESES, born 8/31/25 in Ponce, Puerto Rico, now in Lima, Peru; and LAURA ESPERANZA ALBIZU-MENESES, born 10/16/27 in Peru and still located at Lima, Peru.

#### EDUCATION

Subject attended elementary school in Ponce, Puerto Rico and graduated from high school in 1906. At that time he admired American traditions so much that [redacted]

[redacted] financed the Subject so that he could attend Harvard University. He attended from 1912 to 1916 and obtained a B.A. degree. After the war he returned in 1919 and attended until 1921 the Harvard Law School, from which he obtained an L.L.B. degree.



These documents are part of the project "The FBI files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.fbi-secrecies.net/>

MILITARY RECORD

**B7C** [REDACTED] advised that his records showed that Subject volunteered to serve in the United States Army on May 7, 1917 while he was still in the United States. He was promoted to a first lieutenant and sent to Puerto Rico where he served in the 375th Infantry. He was honorably discharged in April, 1919.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

**B7C**  
**D** [REDACTED]

PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS testified in the United States District Court at his trial in 1936 that he had been elected President of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO at a national convention of the Party held in San Juan, Puerto Rico on May 11, 1930. At that time he stated that he was also President of the national council of the Party which was composed of representatives from various districts of the island of Puerto Rico. The NATIONALIST PARTY began to flourish, and in 1932 the Party held seventy-eight meetings and ten parades during this year. At the national elections in 1932 the Nationalist Party polled only 5,257 votes out of a total of 383,657 votes cast in the election. This was the last time that the Party voted in any election.

On April 16, 1932 while the legislature of Puerto Rico was in session, a meeting of the NATIONALIST PARTY was held in San Juan, at which the Subject and other Party leaders were speaking. It is stated that the Subject incited the audience to march on the Capitol building in an effort to force the legislature to adopt the Nationalist flag as the Puerto Rican flag. The crowd jammed the stairway in the building so that it collapsed and one man was killed while twelve others were injured. This was the first act of violence which is credited to the Party.

**B7C** [REDACTED]



B7C  
D  
L

[REDACTED]

When the Subject's home was searched in 1936 after his arrest, a carbon copy of one of the Subject's speeches which he gave at Canovanas, Puerto Rico on August 11, 1935, was found. One of the statements contained was as follows: "There is no reason that there should be postponed for a moment the duty to impose independence by force of arms if it should be necessary."

Another passage from the same speech is as follows:

"Great interests are not defended with words. The word has a great transcendency, but it is the facts that count, and the country must be certain that we are disposed to seal with life the last words spoken by our lips. The country has to arm itself. Independence is attained with arms in one's hand. The country has to arm itself. Each man in Puerto Rico must lend himself to defend its honor so that heroism will kiss them, so that they have no frailty, so that treason is dead, he is dead, in the history, on account of his cowardice."

On October 20, 1935 PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS made a radio speech at Maunabo, Puerto Rico in which he stated:

"Some night, here, we will rise. We do not fear them. We have not seen the Yankee kindness; there is nothing more than banditry, the ruin of an entire country. There must be placed into the hand of each Puerto Rican a dagger, an arm in order that he may make valid the rights of his country; they may tremble today, but tomorrow the fright will have passed."

In this same speech he insulted the students of the University of Puerto Rico calling the girls prostitutes and the boys sissies. As a result of this speech, the students of the University decided to hold a mass meeting of protest at the University to declare PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS "persona non grata."

The Insular Police, fearing some sort of interference at the students' meeting, prepared to defend the students. While the meeting was taking place, five members of the Nationalist Party drove up to the gates of the University in an automobile. One of the policemen recognized them and asked the driver for his driver's license. He did not have a license so two officers mounted the running boards of the car and told them to continue to the police station for questioning. Without any warning, RAMON S. PAGAN, the driver, took out his automatic pistol and shot the policeman who was standing on the left running board. The police car following the car in which the Nationalists were proceeding then opened fire on the Nationalists killing four out of five. Six automatics were recovered by the police from the automobile of the Nationalists in addition to one stamped "property of the U.S. Government."

At the funeral services of the four Nationalists who were killed, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS referred to them as martyrs and called upon the NATIONALIST PARTY to swear vengeance against the police who were tools of the Americans. In June 1936, ORLANDO COLON, one of the insular policemen who had taken part in the killing of the Nationalists at the University was shot through the back as he was entering his own home, the last shot being fired at him as he fell into the arms of his wife.

On November 2, 1935 Subject gave a radio speech in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The censor at the radio station prohibited him from reading certain portions of his printed speech; however, the speech in its entirety was published in the newspaper "La Palabra" which was published by the NATIONALIST PARTY. A few of the censored sentences are as follows:

"Nationalism has organized and mobilized the vital strength of Puerto Rico to encounter the enemy. The nation has passed from passive resistance to counter-attack. The nation will resort to arms for the purpose of repelling it and desolving it. The entire nation has condemned these killings and it is firm in its resolution that they will not repeat themselves. It is the plan to exterminate the Puerto Ricans. Nationalism has destroyed all Yankee inventions. The enemy has now left only the traditional arms of assassination. The country will vindicate the killings of its heroes, PAGAN, QUINONES, RODRIGUEZ-VEGA and SANTIAGO. The Yankee chief of police, Colonel FRANCIS RIGGS, had declared to the nation that there will be war. The Nationalism recognizes his frankness and picks up the glove. There will be war. War against the Yankees."



In the newspaper "El Imparcial", published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, there appeared in the issue of January 8, 1936 the following article published in Spanish:

**"ALBIZU CAMPOS ORDERS THE GENERAL RECRUITING AS A NECESSITY OF IMMEDIATE NATIONAL DEFENSE.**

Signed by Attorney Pedro Albizu Campos and Mr. Juan Antonio Corretjer, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Central Council of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, we have received a copy of the following decree:

**DECREE OF THE NACIONAL COUNCIL**

**INASMUCH AS:** At the last General and Public Assembly of the Nationalists which took place in the city of Caguas, universal compulsory military service was decreed as a necessity for the immediate National Defense;

**THEREFORE:** The National Council decrees: 1st- All Nationalists over eighteen years of age shall enroll in the corresponding book of registry open in each municipal council and will sign said book and the page of military service in accordance with instructions from circulars from the office of the General Secretary. 2nd- The enlistment will be carried out according to the terms of the circulars from the office of the General Secretary during the fortnight between the 7th of January, 1936 and the 22nd of January, 1936.

Given at San Juan, Puerto Rico, the 1st day of January, 1936, the sixty-eighth of the Proclamation of the Republic.

The National Council,  
P. Albizu Campos, President,  
Juan Antonio Corretjer,  
General Secretary."

These orders of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS were followed out and the Liberating Army of the Republic of Puerto Rico was organized. The cadets of this army trained with wooden guns and paraded through the streets of Puerto Rico. Nationalist leaders with military training, who had been in the United States Army, taught the cadets military tactics. The general instructor of military science was JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA.

On February 23, 1936 Colonel FRANCIS RIGGS, the chief of the insular



police, was on his way home from church unarmed. Two members of the NATIONALIST PARTY, ELIAS BEAUCHAMP and HIRAM ROSADO, suddenly fired upon him without warning in an open street in San Juan, killing him almost instantly. The two individuals were later captured by the police and taken to the insular police headquarters. It is reported that while trying to escape they were killed.

#### COURT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SUBJECT

On March 3, 1936 a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner, San Juan, Puerto Rico, charging the Subject, along with seven others, with conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico and to recruit an army for the same purpose, in violation of Sections 6, 7 and 88, Title 18, U.S.C.A. The others who were charged with this violation along with the Subject were JUAN ANTONIO FORRETTIER, LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, PABLO ROSARIO ORTIZ, CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ, ERASMO VELAZQUEZ, JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ and JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO. On April 3, 1936 all were indicted by the federal grand jury, San Juan, Puerto Rico. On April 7, 1936 they were arraigned before the United States District Court in San Juan, Puerto Rico where they all entered pleas of not guilty and were released on \$10,000 bond each. They were tried from July 14, 1936 to July 19, 1936, resulting in a mistrial. The retrial was held July 27 to July 31, 1936 at which time all were convicted.

During the trial ALBIZU CAMPOS alleged that when the treaty between Spain and the United States was signed in Paris, France in 1899, Puerto Rico was a sovereign, independent, and free nation. He stated that inasmuch as Puerto Rico was not a party to the treaty by which the United States invaded Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico was not bound to the terms of the treaty. He declared therefore that Puerto Rico is still sovereign in her national territory and that she is not a possession, property, or part of the United States, but that she is merely under military intervention of the United States.

The exact terms of each count of the indictment on which the Subject was convicted are as follows:

First Count: Conspiracy to overthrow, put down, and destroy by force the government of the United States and to oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States, specifically in violation of Title 18, Section 6, U.S.C.A.

Second Count: Conspiracy to incite rebellion and insurrection against the authority and the laws of the United States, specifically in violation of Title 18, Section 4, U.S.C.A.

Third Count: Conspiracy to recruit soldiers in Puerto Rico, to engage in armed hostility against the United States and to open in Puerto Rico recruiting stations for the enlistment of such soldiers to serve in armed hostility against the United States, specifically, in violation of Title 18, Sections 7 and 88 U.S.C.A.

Subject was sentenced by federal judge ROBERT A. COOPER to six years on the first count; two years on the second count; and two years on the third count; sentence on the second and third count to be suspended and the Subject to be placed on probation for four years, to begin at the expiration of the sentence imposed on the first count.

Although Subject was convicted on July 31, 1936, he did not choose to begin serving his sentence inasmuch as wished to appeal his case. Nevertheless he was confined to the San Juan District Jail on July 31, 1936 until June 4, 1937. At this time he chose to begin serving his federal sentence inasmuch as his appeal had been denied. On November 4, 1941 he was offered a conditional release because of good behavior in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia; however, he refused to sign the conditional release papers inasmuch as he stated that he would not sign any papers of the United States Government, preferring to serve his entire sentence and not be under any obligation to the United States whatsoever.

**B7C**  
[REDACTED] Assistant United States Probation Officer, San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that Subject's six year sentence would be completed on June 3, 1943, at which time he would be released. He advised that the Subject has already petitioned to be allowed to transfer his probation to the United States Probation Officer in New York City where he plans to reside immediately upon being released from the penitentiary.

The following is a physical description of the Subject obtained from the records of the United States Probation Officer at San Juan, Puerto Rico:

Sex	Male
Race	Mulatto
Age	51
Born	September 12, 1891
Birthplace	Ponce, Puerto Rico
Height	5' 8"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown

*This page has been forwarded to my (att) his prob & rel to my (att) file forwarded to my (att) US W, Atlanta on 6-3-43 gpc*  
Copies of this report are being furnished to the local offices of ONI and MIS for their strictly confidential information.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will contact the United States Probation Officer to ascertain the address of the Subject upon his release from U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia on June 3, 1943.

Will ascertain if the Subject has in his possession his Selective Service registration card which will be given him upon his release.

Will follow and report any activities on the part of the Subject concerning the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO in New York.

THE SAN JUAN FIELD DIVISION

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Will, upon advice of the New York Field Division that the Subject is planning to reside permanently in New York City, ask the Bureau to change the office of origin in this case to New York City.

Will, upon advice of the New York Field Division that the Subject is returning to Puerto Rico, follow and report all activities of the Subject in connection with his duties as President of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO.



These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.kip-secreffiles.net/>

CC-150

JPC:egb

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 28, 1943

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC,  
ATLANTA

Transmit the following message to:

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO. ASCERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING  
RELEASE OF PEDRO ALBIZ CAMPOS FROM THE ATLANTA PENITENTIARY ON JUNE  
THIRD, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE AS TO WHETHER HE VOLUNTARILY REGISTERS  
FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE. IN THE COURSE OF YOUR INQUIRIES, WHICH SHOULD  
BE CONFINED TO INTERVIEWS WITH APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS OF THE PENITENTIARY,  
ASCERTAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF CAMPOS. ADVISE BY TELETYPE OF ALL  
PERTINENT FACTS RELATIVE THERETO.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJB/BTS/ELW

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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105-11898-68

62-7221-771

JUN 1 1943

212

copy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 2 1943

TELETYPE

FBI ATLANTA

6-2-43

9-00 PM CWT

JVB

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

ZARF. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, NATIONALIST PARTY  
OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ATLANTA, ADVISES CAMPOS AND VELAZQUEZ TO BE RELEASED  
JUNE THREE, FORTYTHREE, BOTH HAVE BEEN REGISTERED UNDER SELECTIVE  
TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT AND REGISTRATION CARD FORWARDED TO GOVERNOR  
OF NEW YORK. BOTH GAVE AS ADDRESS ON REGISTRATION CARD CARE OF

87c [REDACTED]  
BOTH ARE TO REPORT TO [REDACTED] USPO, NEW  
YORK CITY. [REDACTED] TO ACCOMPANY SUBJECTS  
FROM ATLANTA TO NEW YORK CITY.

HAMMACK

ACK IN ORDER PLS

DIRECTOR

10-00 PM OK FBI WASH AB

NY OK FBI NYC HH

DISC PLS

VV

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 [REDACTED]

105-11898-V  
NOT RECORDED  
119 JAN 31 1950

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-9721-417

243

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 61-36

REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 5-28-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-18, 26-43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <b>B7C</b>
TITLE PEDRO ALIBIZU CAMPOS; JUAN ANTONIO CORRETTIER			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY, CUSTODIAL DETENTION - PR

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

et-4

**B7C** [REDACTED]

CAMPOS indicated that he was unwilling to accept probation and believed that he should be released unconditionally. CAMPOS, if released unconditionally, will go to Mexico. If not released unconditionally, will return to Puerto Rico to appear before court in an effort to have probation set aside.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~  
99

## REFERENCE:

Teletype from New York City dated May 17, 1943.

## DETAILS:

**B7C**

Reference is made to New York teletype dated May 17, 1943, in which it was requested that the conversation between [REDACTED] on May 12, 1943, be determined from the Warden of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

**B7C**

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 105-11848-64 62-7721-448	SE RECORDED & INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 5 - New York City 2 - Atlanta cc - [unclear] 7/5/43 6-11-4-2 Boyle		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/4/81 BY [unclear]	



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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7/15/43

105-11898-69

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: <sup>(1)</sup> NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

In order to supplement the data previously made available to you concerning the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, there are attached copies of the following investigative reports:

1. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated May 26, 1943 at Atlanta, Georgia, entitled "Pedro Albizu Campos; Juan Antonio Corretjer."
2. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated June 19, 1943 at Atlanta, Georgia, entitled "Pedro Albizu Campos; Luis F. Velazquez."
3. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated June 23, 1943 at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, entitled "Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico."
4. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated June 24, 1943 at Washington, D. C., entitled "Clemente Soto Velez, et al; Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico."
5. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated July 9, 1943 at New York, New York, entitled "Pedro Albizu Campos, with aliases."

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Piper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 1

JUL 16 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 30 1943

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Acers	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Starks	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....

*Handwritten:* R-2700 pm 2/6

*Handwritten:* B7C

*Handwritten:* B7C

*Handwritten:* B7C

FBI ATLANTA

~~REDACTED~~ 5-30-43

5-17 PM

DIRECTOR

SAC, NEW YORK CITY

ZARF. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO,  
INTERNAL SECURITY, WARDEN ~~REDACTED~~ USP

ATLANTA, ADVISED PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS IS SCHEDULED TO BE RELEASED ON  
JUNE THREE FORTYTHREE. CAMPOS HAS INDICATED THAT HE WILL  
WILLINGLY REGISTER UNDER THE SELECTIVE SERVICE AND TRAINING  
ACT ON DATE OF HIS RELEASE. BUREAU OF PRISONS, WASHINGTON D. C.  
HAVE NOT ADVISED PRISON AUTHORITIES OF THE PLANS FOR CAMPOS  
RELEASE AS YET. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED AS SOON AS PLANS  
CONCERNING CAMPOS RELEASE AND DESTINATION ARE AVAILABLE.

HAMMACK

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS.

DIRECTOR 6-26PM OK FBI WASH DC EF

OK FBI NYC WHS

DISC

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&  
INDEXED

D63

105-11898-70  
62-2721-103  
B  
4 JUL 27 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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60 JUL 28 1943

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RTG/BJD





JPC:egb

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

June 7, 1943

105-11898-11  
SAC, New York

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PR

Dear Sir:

*B1*  
[REDACTED]  
The authorization requested by you is hereby granted.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

5/5/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSW/BTD/RU  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91

JUN 8 5 31 PM '43  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Piper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 7  
JUN 9 1943 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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ARA:EMS  
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DATE 5/5/81 BY SP-8 BTJ/RL

June 17, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 BTJ/RL/US  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 BTJ/RL/US  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080  
ON 1-11-70

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos;  
Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico  
Internal Security—Puerto Rico  
Subversive Activities - R

Dear Sir:

As a matter of background information concerning Campos, you are advised that this individual is reported to have been engaged in activities of a radical nature dating back to World War I, at which time Campos expressed bitter resentment upon his assignment to duty with colored United States Army troops, as a mulatto. (S)(U)

On June 3, 1943 Campos was released from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, where he was serving a sentence imposed upon conviction on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government by force, and related offenses. The conviction followed an indictment dated April 3, 1941 which included seven other members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico as defendants, along with Campos. On November 4, 1941 Campos became eligible for conditional release, but at that time he refused to execute conditional release papers, stating that his Nationalist Party beliefs precluded such action on his part. (S)(U)

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Acers  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Starke  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

It is reported that during his term of imprisonment Campos continued to direct the activities of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico as its president. Under Campos, the Nationalist Party has dedicated itself to a violent struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico and the overthrow of the United States Government on that island. It is reported that the activities of this group have included the use of bombs and explosives, and it is to be noted that one count of the indictment under which Campos was convicted charged a conspiracy to recruit soldiers in Puerto Rico to engage in armed hostilities against the United States. It is also reported that the Communist Party, U. S. A., has placed its approval upon the aims of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and purposes of the Nationalist Party (u)

Immediately prior to his release from prison on June 3, 1943, Campos petitioned for a transfer of his probation case to New York, New York, where he planned to reside for several months. A notice appearing in the Daily Worker, issue of June 8, 1943, stated that Campos was in bad health and had been admitted to Columbus Hospital in New York City on June 6, 1943.

B7C  
D

[REDACTED]

For your information, material developed concerning the activities of subject Campos and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has been presented by the Bureau to the Department of Justice for consideration with a view toward possible criminal prosecution, and this possibility should be borne in mind in connection with any investigation conducted by you in this matter.

You are instructed to immediately institute an investigation to determine the identities and activities of the principal members and adherents to the policies of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in Cuba. In this connection you are advised that information received by the Bureau indicates that Campos plans to conduct a propaganda campaign against the United States in Latin America in the near future.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.pr-secretsfiles.net/>



RECORDED

ARA:FAW  
62-7721-423

105-11818-72

September 18, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8 JTB/STW~~  
~~ON 5/5/81~~

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

~~DECLASSIFIED BY 6080~~  
~~ON 2-12-77~~

**B7D**  
**[REDACTED]**

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos;  
Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico  
Internal Security — Puerto Rico  
Cuba Subversive Activities — M

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 JTB/STW~~  
~~REASON: 1.1, 1.2.4.2~~  
~~DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91~~

Reference is made to Bureau letter of June 17, 1943, setting out information concerning subject Campos, and requesting that an investigation be undertaken to determine the identities and activities of the principal members and adherents to the policies of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in Cuba.

A check of the Bureau files reflects receipt of no reply from you in this matter, and it is requested that a report be forwarded showing the results of your investigation to date.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/5/81 BY SP-8 JTB/STW

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

**CONFIDENTIAL**



6-5-43  
JPC:vj

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WENDELL BERGE  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

In order to supplement the data previously made available to you regarding the above caption, there are attached copies of a memorandum which has recently been prepared relative to the background and activities of Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

As additional data are received concerning Campos and the subject party, you will be appropriately advised.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/5/81 BY SP-5 RCD/BJ/MS

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Piper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosure *ML*

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
★ JUN - 3 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

105-11818-73  
62-7171-45  
JUN 7 11 36 AM '43  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
F B I  
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

17 JUN 14 1943

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK CITY**

ATLA. FILE NO. **61-36**

VG

REPORT MADE AT <b>Atlanta, Georgia.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>6-19-43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>5-30; 6-2-43</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right; font-size: 2em;">B7C</span>
TITLE <b>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS; LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY, CUSTODIAL DETENTION - PR.</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ released from United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, June 3, 1943. Upon release CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ were furnished transportation to New York City. Both registered under Selective Training & Service Act, giving address on registration cards in care of [REDACTED]

Both ordered to report to Chief United States Probation Officer, New York City, upon arrival that place.

RUC.

**REFERENCE:** Bureau teletype dated May 28, 1943; New York teletype dated May 30, 1943.

**DETAILS:** Reference teletype from the Bureau entitled NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, requested that the circumstances surrounding the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS be ascertained from the authorities of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, and that particular reference should be paid to whether or not CAMPOS voluntarily registered for Selective Service. It was also requested that intended destination of CAMPOS be ascertained.

On May 30, 1943, a teletype was received from the New York Field Division requesting that that office be advised immediately if CAMPOS was to be released on June 3, 1943.

On May 30, 1943, the writer contacted [REDACTED] Warden, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, who advised that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ were scheduled to be released on June 3, 1943. [REDACTED] advised that CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ both indicated that they would register under the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	105-11813-777 62-7721-1111
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 3 New York City 62-5764 3 Atlanta <i>cc - Burke 7/15/43</i> <i>Berg, etc.</i>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>RECORDED</b>  <b>INDEXED</b> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</b>  <b>DATE 3/5/81 BY SP-5</b> </div>

Atlanta, 61-36.

Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 prior to their release from the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

[REDACTED]

On June 2, 1943, [REDACTED] advised that both CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ had registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 as of that date, and that their registration cards had been forwarded to the Governor of New York. [REDACTED] further stated that their registration cards gave as their address in care of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] further advised that both CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ were to be released on June 3, 1943, and furnished transportation to New York City where they were ordered to report immediately to [REDACTED] United States Probation Officer, New York City. [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] an attorney of the International Labor Defense, had come to Atlanta to accompany CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ to New York City.

[REDACTED]

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.



UN

5/5/81

New York, New York

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 [redacted]  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ABN:ESS  
100-7689

July 6, 1943

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY PUERTO RICO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - P.R.

Dear Sir:

B1

[REDACTED]

B1

[REDACTED]

B1

[REDACTED]

60 FEB 20 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-11818-✓  
NOT RECORDED  
119 JAN 25 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ABE:KSS  
100-7689

Confidential  
July 6, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR:

B1 [REDACTED]

B1 [REDACTED]

The following day, Sunday, June 6th, CAMPOS entered the Columbus Hospital, 227 East 19th Street, New York City, for treatment.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY  
SAC

cc - NY 100-47403  
cc - NY 100-30645

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO**

NY FILE NO. **100-67493** KJH/D

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>7/9/43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/26; 6/1.4. 8.12/43</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED] b7c</b>
TITLE <b>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, with aliases Pedro Albizu Campos, Pedro Albizu</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - PR CUSTODIAL DETENTION</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject is President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and has been active in that capacity since 1920. Previous to the subject's release from the US Penitentiary in Atlanta, where he has been incarcerated for six years for insurrection and attempt to overthrow the Government, he was visited by [REDACTED]. Subject advised that, for publication, that he would not leave prison as he felt by signing conditions of probation his activities would be restricted; however, subject was released 6/3/43.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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**DEFERRED RECORDING**

**REFERENCE:**

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 5/26/43 at San Juan, Puerto Rico, entitled, "NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO".

Teletype from Atlanta to the Bureau and New York dated 6/2/43.

CLASS. & EXT. BY **SS-5 RAB/BJS/RU**  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW **5/5/91**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. E. Courcy</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES				
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - San Juan 1 - Col. S. V. Constant, G-2 1 - Capt. R. O. MacFall, ONI 3 - New York (1 NY 100-7689) 435	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">105-11898-75</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">RECORDED</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">INDEXED</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">7/17/43</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7/17/43</td> </tr> </table>	RECORDED	INDEXED	7/17/43	7/17/43
	RECORDED	INDEXED			
	7/17/43	7/17/43			

6 JUL 27 1943

**CONFIDENTIAL**

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge to anyone who writes to the project.



NY 100-47403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS: From the files of the New York Field Division the following information was obtained:

PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, lawyer, Harvard graduate, and World War I veteran, was elected head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in 1930. Upon his ascension to the presidency the movement for the island's independence took an aggressive turn despite the comparatively small number in the party. CAMPOS drummed up sentiment for independence with inflammatory speeches and was arrested at least once in 1932 for inciting a crowd to riot. It was not until 1935 however that the Puerto Rican Police began to consider seriously the activities of the Nationalist Party. During that year a number of bombs exploded in various portions of the island, causing considerable damage. These bombs were placed in official office buildings and were calculated to instill fear in the employees of the government and to incite the populace. In 1936 the subject made a fiery speech at the University of Puerto Rico in Suan Juan which indirectly caused the death of a member of the insular police and four nationalists. This was followed by the murder of COLONEL FRANCIS E. RIGGS, Chief of Police of Puerto Rico. RIGGS had been blamed for the death of the nationalists. The assassins of COLONEL RIGGS were apprehended and, while attempting to escape, were killed. The subject, along with seven other leaders of the Nationalist Party, was convicted on three counts: - 1. Conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States. 2. Conspiracy to incite rebellion and insurrection. 3. Conspiracy to recruit soldiers in Puerto Rico to engage in armed hostility against the United States. The subject was then incarcerated in Atlanta and was not released until June 3, 1943.

On the morning of June 3, 1943, CAMPOS was released from prison and driven to the depot in an official car in the company of and

The subject was met at the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

These documents are part of the project "The FBI's Search for the 'Secret Files' and are available free of charge at <http://www.fbi-secrefiles.net/>

NY 100-47403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

deport by another key figure in the Nationalist Party

B1  
D

[REDACTED]

B1

[REDACTED]

B2  
B7D  
C

[REDACTED]

- P E N D I N G -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-47403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York, New York  
Will, through informant coverage, maintain close contact with  
subject.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - 4 -

201



NY 100-47408

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~STOWMATS~~

B1

[REDACTED] (C)

B1

[REDACTED]

(C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York, New York

JMH:PS  
100-7689

July 9, 1943

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
VOORHIS ACT  
INTERNAL SECURITY (P. R.)

Reference is made to New York teletype dated July 9, 1943. Enclosed is a photostatic copy of a letter and a petition that was mailed to [REDACTED]

The letter and petition were drawn up by the Council for Pan American Democracy and it pleads for the commutation of sentence for DON PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, by President Roosevelt.

Reference is made to the second paragraph of the letter wherein it is noted that CAMPOS' doctors state that a return to prison would be equivalent to a death sentence. However, it was determined by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the New York office from [REDACTED] the COLUMBUS HOSPITAL, New York City, where CAMPOS is at present, that although the patient has been given numerous tests, they have been unable to find any significant physical disability.

[REDACTED] further reported that the subject appears healthy and according to his doctor, he could be released at any time. In connection with this [REDACTED] advised that the patient enjoys a private room and throughout the day he receives numerous visitors, mostly Puerto Rican.

It would appear then that CAMPOS is remaining in the hospital not because he is ill but because he wishes to elicit sympathy to gain his end, namely, commutation of his sentence by the President.

Enclosures

CC: NY 47-403

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

INDEXED

E. E. Conroy

Special Agent in Charge

105-11898-76

62-7721-156

8

JUL 27 1943



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COUNCIL FOR  
PAN AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

112 EAST 19th STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

GRamercy 3-2709

Chairman  
CLIFFORD T. McAVOY

Secretary-Treasurer  
A. J. ISSERMAN

Executive Committee  
MRS. EDMOND BARACH  
JOHN BRIGHT  
LOUIS COLMAN  
JOSEPH CROWN  
JOSEPH CURRAN  
DAVID EFRON  
FREDERICK V. FIELD  
MICHAEL GARRAMONE  
HUGO GELLERT  
BEN GOLDEN  
MARINA LOPES  
GEORGE MARSHALL  
HERMAN P. OSBORNE  
SAMUEL PUTNAM  
CHARLES RECHT  
RUTH REEVES  
JOSEPH SELLY  
ARTHUR G. SILVERMAN  
FERDINAND SMITH  
TREDWELL SMITH  
MAX YERGAN

STAFF

Executive Secretary  
MARION BACHRACH  
FREDERICK V. FIELD  
JOAN MADISON

June 23, 1943

Dear Friend:

Since his release from Atlanta penitentiary on June 3rd, Don Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, has been in a New York hospital. His seven years of imprisonment have seriously impaired his health.

Unless we act quickly, Albizu Campos faces a possible return to Atlanta to serve another four years. His doctors inform us that this would be the equivalent to a death sentence.

Commutation of sentence by President Roosevelt can save Albizu Campos, permitting this man whose only crime was love of country to live out his life in peace.

Such an act of simple justice and humanity would also strengthen the faith of our Latin American allies in the sincerity of United States war aims and in our devotion to the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

The time is very short. We ask you to sign the enclosed card immediately, so that the letter to President Roosevelt may be in his hands before July 1st.

Your contribution will help us defray the cost of the campaign.

Very sincerely yours,

*Clifford T. McAvoy*

Clifford T. McAvoy  
Chairman

UOPWA  
NO.16



June 23, 1943

President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On July 30, 1936, Don Pedro Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, was sentenced for "conspiracy to overthrow the government of the U.S. by force," and given a ten year sentence.

His conviction was on three different counts. On the first count, "conspiracy to overthrow the government by force," he was sentenced to serve six years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. On the second count, "conspiracy to incite insurrection," Albizu Campos was given a two year sentence. On the third count, "conspiracy to recruit soldiers against the U.S. government," he was given a two year sentence.

The last two two-year sentences were suspended, and the defendant put on probation for a four year period to run after expiration of the six-year sentence served in Atlanta.

Albizu Campos "crime" was that he urged the liberation of his country from colonial bondage.

For seven years, voices throughout the world have called in the name of justice for his release.

In Puerto Rico itself the majority of the Municipal Assemblies and the National Association of Catholic Priests in 1936 passed resolutions urging that he be freed.

The Popular Congress for American Peace, held in Buenos Aires (1936) with the participation of all political parties and civic groups of Latin America; the Congress of Latin American Newspapermen held at Valparaiso, Chile (1937); the Symposium of Pen Clubs (Buenos Aires, 1936) — all called for the release of Pedro Albizu Campos.

In 1938 and 1939 the Senate of the Dominican Republic, the Workers Congress at Guadalajara, Mexico, the Constituent Assembly of the Cuban Republic, appealed for his freedom.

In 1940, Senator Alfredo L. Palacios introduced in the Senate of Argentina a resolution calling for Albizu Campos' release, and in May, 1942, addressed a personal plea to you.

Seventeen Deputies in the Chilean Chamber signed a resolution introduced by Deputy Narmastuke Grove. The legislative bodies of other Latin American nations took up the appeal at other times.

The Confederation of Latin American Workers, the trade unions of the whole hemisphere, called again and again for Albizu Campos' release.

Pedro Albizu Campos has now served not six but seven years in Atlanta. The 573 days good time credit accumulated by him were also served, although he should have been discharged in November, 1940. Although he has been released from Atlanta, he still faces a four year probation period to be served under the jurisdiction of a United States officer.

Albizu Campos, we are informed by his associates, has said that he will not voluntarily remain in the United States on these terms. He feels that a serious question of patriotic dignity is involved, and that he does not wish to accept the humiliating and dishonorable conditions of probation. He feels, further, that the imposition of such conditions is not worthy of a great power, nor consistent with changing U.S. policy which looks toward a permanent solution of Puerto Rico's political status in accord with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

To the people of all the Americas, Mr. President, as well as to his own compatriots, Don Pedro Albizu Campos has become a symbol of uncompromising patriotism, a champion of that independence for all nations which is the banner of the United Nations.

It is in the name of simple humanity, of the unity of the Americas, and of the needs of our own victory over the common Axis enemy that we, the undersigned, appeal to you now to commute the sentence of Don Pedro Albizu Campos that he may again walk upright in the world as a free man.

Very respectfully yours,

JPC:egb  
7/14/43

RECORDED

105-11898-76

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/5/81

BY SP-5  
856/RTJ

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL RENDELL BERGE

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

I thought you would be interested in knowing that this Bureau has received information to the effect that Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, is endeavoring to circumvent the terms of his probated sentence and is being assisted in this regard by the Council for Pan American Democracies, which is said to be circulating an open letter to the President of the United States requesting him to release Campos from his probation on the grounds that "if Campos is returned to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, it would be equivalent to a death sentence."

As you are aware, it is the stated purpose of Campos and the party which he represents to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico by the utilization of any media necessary, in order that the so-called "Yankee invaders" may be removed from the Island preparatory to the establishment of an independent Republic under the direction and control of Campos.

Although no information has been received relative to the extent of the circulation of the aforementioned petition, it is known that adherents of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and of the Communist Party, USA are disseminating propaganda which in effect indicates that Campos is critically ill and that as a result thereof his return to the penitentiary would be tantamount to a death sentence. In this regard it is deemed advisable to point out that the officials of the Columbus Hospital in New York City, where Campos is temporarily residing, have advised that he has been given numerous examinations and thus far the doctors at that institution have been unable to find any significant physical disabilities.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. McGuire  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Piper  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

In connection with the foregoing I wish to advise that to date this Bureau has not definitely determined the reasons underlying the action taken by Pedro Albizu Campos and the Council for Pan American Democracies in disseminating the aforementioned circular letter; that it has ascertained that the properly constituted authorities have not indicated that they contemplate the revocation of this individual's probation; and that it has received information in effect suggesting the possibility that the activities planned by Pedro Albizu Campos in the near future might result in the revocation of his probation.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 5  
JUL 17 1943 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 16 7 58 PM '43  
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FBI  
JUL 16 7 58 PM '43  
JUL 16 7 58 PM '43

Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

- 2 -

bation and, accordingly, he is endeavoring to effect this action inasmuch as it would later accrue to his benefit.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director



COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 9 1943

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Starke  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

WASH NY 21 NYC 9 1032 P

DIRECTOR

KING. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICA, VA, IS -  
PR. REURLET JUNE THIRTIETH. INDICATIONS ARE THAT CAMPOS IS ENDEAVORING  
TO CIRCUMVENT TERMS OF PROBATED SENTENCE. THE COUNSEL FOR PAN AMERICAN  
DEMOCRACY IS CIRCULATING AN OPEN LETTER TO PRES. ROOSEVELT REQUESTING  
THAT HE RELEASE CAMPOS FROM PROBATION FOR QUOTE IF CAMPOS IS RETURNED  
TO USP, <sup>Atlanta</sup> ~~ITALY~~, UNQUOTE, THE LETTER READ, QUOTE IT WOULD BE EQUIVALENT  
TO A ~~DEATH~~ DEATH SENTENCE, UNQUOTE. THE READER IS THEN REQUESTED TO  
SIGN THE PETITION. THE EXTENT OF THE CIRCULATION IS UNKNOWN AT PRESENT.  
FURTHER INFO REFERENCE THIS PHASE WILL BE SENT BY MAIL.

CONROY

PLS HOLD

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/3/81

BY SP-5 Ladd

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Included 105-11816-71  
62-7721

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JUL 10 1943

27

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/3/81 BY SP-5 RJG/GRJ/RO

WASH NY18 NYC 17 10-06 P

DIRECTOR

STEM PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO,  
VOORHIS ACT, INTERNAL SECURITY PR. US PROBATION OFFICER, SDNY  
ADVISED PROBATION RECORD OF SUBJECT NOT OFFICIALLY RECEIVED.

[REDACTED] REVEALED CAMPOS DETERMINED  
NOT TO SIGN CONDITIONS OF PROBATION. COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE URGED BY  
MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED AMERICANS IN LETTER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MADE  
PUBLIC BY COUNCIL FOR PAN AMERICAN DEMOCRACIES JULY SIXTEEN FORTY THREE.  
CONROY.

HOLD

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED  
DL3

105-11875-78

62-772-112  
Ladd



JPC:egb  
7/14/43

~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 02/10/20~~  
~~5/5/81~~

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080

Honorable Harry L. Hopkins  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/5/81 BY SP-8 RJH/

Dear Harry:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in knowing that this Bureau has received information to the effect that Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, is endeavoring to circumvent the terms of his probated sentence and is being assisted in this regard by the Council for Pan American Democracies, which is said to be circulating an open letter to the President of the United States requesting him to release Campos from his probation on the grounds that "if Campos is returned to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, it would be equivalent to a death sentence."

As you are aware, it is the stated purpose of Campos and the party which he represents to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico by the utilization of any means necessary, in order that the so-called "Yankee invaders" may be removed from the Island preparatory to the establishment of an independent Republic under the direction and control of Campos.

Although no information has been received relative to the extent of the circulation of the aforementioned petition, it is

known that adherents of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and of the Communist Party, USA are disseminating propaganda which in effect indicates that Campos is critically ill and that as a result thereof his return to the penitentiary would be tantamount to a death sentence. In this regard it is deemed advisable to point out that the officials of the Columbia Hospital in New York City, where Campos is temporarily residing, have advised that he has been given numerous examinations and thus far the doctors at that institution have been unable to find any significant physical disabilities.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE



Honorable Harry L. Hopkins

- 2 -

In connection with the foregoing I wish to advise that to date this Bureau has not definitely determined the reasons underlying the action taken by Pedro Albizu Campos and the Council for Pan American Democracies in disseminating the aforementioned circular letter; that it has ascertained that the properly constituted authorities have not indicated that they contemplate the revocation of this individual's probation; and that it has received information which in effect suggests the possibility that the activities planned by Pedro Albizu Campos in the near future might result in the revocation of his probation and, accordingly, he is endeavoring to effect this action inasmuch as it would later accrue to his benefit.

In order to supplement the foregoing data there is attached a summary of the pertinent information in our possession relative to the life and activities of Pedro Albizu Campos.

With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure 

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

DATE 15/8/ BY [signature]

RTJ/BTS/12

Place of Birth and Citizenship

Pedro Albizu Campos was born on September 12, 1891 in Barrio Machuelo Abajo, Ponce, Puerto Rico. Campos is the illegitimate son of a white Puerto Rican merchant, Alejandro Albizu-Romero and a Negro woman, Juliana Campos. The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics at Ponce, Puerto Rico, reflect that the subject's parents were never married and they likewise indicate that Campos is an American citizen.

Family

The subject's father, Alejandro Albizu-Romero, was born in 1842 at Ponce, Puerto Rico. He had a college education and was considered a cultured person. The subject's father died at Ponce, Puerto Rico in 1920. Campos' paternal grandfather was Antonio Albizu-Ordonez and his paternal grandmother was Rita Romero-Molina.

The subject's mother, Juliana Campos, was born in 1862 in Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, and she died in 1892 following complications which resulted from the subject's birth. Maria Campos was the maternal grandmother of Pedro Albizu Campos.

The subject's wife, Laura Veneses DelaCarpio, was born on March 31, 1899 in Arequipa, Peru. She lived in Peru until 1922, at which time she came to Puerto Rico and married the subject on July 8, 1922 at Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Albizu Campos are the following:

- Mr. Tolson Pedro Albizu Veneses, who was born on March 26, 1924 in Ponce, Puerto Rico;
- Mr. E. A. Rosen Emilia Albizu Veneses, who was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on August 31, 1925; and
- Mr. Clegg Laura Esperanza Albizu Veneses, who was born in Peru, on October 16, 1927.

Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_

Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The aforementioned members of the subject's family are presently residing in Lima, Peru.

Education

Pedro Albizu Campos graduated from high school in Ponce, Puerto Rico in 1906. Having completed his secondary education, he came to the United States and enrolled at the University of Vermont from which institution he received a scholarship to Harvard University. While at Harvard he was awarded

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62-7721-56

the following degrees: A.B., C.E. and LL.B. He later attended and graduated from the Military Academy of Massachusetts, where he majored in Military Science. He is said to have an excellent knowledge of English, Spanish, French, German, Portuguese, Italian and Greek.

#### Military Record

While in this country, Campos volunteered to serve in the United States Army on May 7, 1917. Subsequent to his entry on duty as a Private in our armed forces, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 375th Infantry, and after being assigned to a Negro regiment was transferred from the United States to Puerto Rico. The subject objected to this assignment on the grounds that he was a "white Puerto Rican." This objection proved to be of no avail inasmuch as an Army Board of Physicians concluded, after examining Campos, that he was a mulatto. It is apparent from the data available that this decision of the medical authorities embittered Campos to such an extent that he began to hate America and things American. Immediately after being honorably discharged from the United States Army in April, 1919, he instituted a vicious campaign of propaganda against the United States with the expressed aim of bringing about the complete and unconditional independence of Puerto Rico "from the Yankee invaders by physical force if necessary."

#### Subversive Activities

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico was founded in 1921, with the assistance of Pedro Albizu Campos. In 1927, he was elected to undertake a tour of Central and South American Republics in behalf of this Party, and on May 11, 1930, he was elected President of the Party at a National Convention which was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Even though confined for several years in the Atlanta Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, he has held the office of President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico continuously from May 11, 1930 to the present time.

During the early '30's, he resided in Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, surrounded by a cabinet and small armed guard. It was here that he set up the imaginary republic of Puerto Rico. During this period the Party began to flourish and in 1932 it held seventy-eight meetings and ten parades on the Island. At the national elections in 1932, the Party polled 5,257 votes out of a total of 383,657 votes cast in the general election.

A meeting of this Party was held in San Juan on April 6, 1933, while the Legislature of Puerto Rico was in session. It has been reported that Campos addressed this gathering and incited his audience to march on the capitol building in an effort to force the Legislature to adopt the Nationalist flag as the Puerto Rican flag. This was the first act of



- 3 -

violence credited to the Party, inasmuch as one person was killed and twelve others were injured while executing this demonstration in the capitol building.

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In the latter part of 1935, Campos created his "Army of Liberation." This militant section of the Party was officially and variously designated by Campos as the "Army of Liberation," the "Army of the Republic," the "Cadets of the Republic" and the "Liberating Army of Puerto Rico." This "Army of Liberation" was established by Campos for the purpose of preparing adherents of the Nationalist movement on the Island to overthrow the recognized Government there.

Indicative of the goal of Campos and his Party are the following statements extracted from a speech made by the subject at Canovanas, Puerto Rico on August 11, 1935:

"There is no reason that there should be postponed for a moment the duty to impose independence by force of arms if it should be necessary. . . Great interests are not defended with words. The word has a great transcendancy, but it is the facts that count, and the country must be certain that we are disposed to seal with life the last words spoken by our lips. The country has to arm itself. Independence is attained with arms in one's hand. The country has to arm itself."

On October 20, 1935, Campos made a radio speech at Maunabo, Puerto Rico, in which he stated:

"Some night, here, we will rise. We do not fear them. We have seen the Yankee kindness; there is nothing more than

banditry, the ruin of an entire country. There must be placed into the hand of each Puerto Rican a dagger, an arm in order that he may make valid the rights of his country; they may tremble today, but tomorrow the fright will have passed."

In his radio address of October 20, 1935, Campos insulted the students of the University of Puerto Rico by referring to the girls attending that institution as prostitutes and the men as homosexuals. In order to counteract his charges, the student body at the University prepared for a mass meeting of protest to declare the subject "persona non grata." Inasmuch as the Insular Police in Puerto Rico had received reports relative to a conspiracy on the part of Nationalist to break up this meeting which was scheduled for October 24, 1934, an effort was made by the police to deter various members of the Party from attending this gathering. Information made available at that time reflects that the Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico, feeling that such a demonstration on the part of the student body might result in a controversy between the Nationalists and the students, asked the Insular Police to send uniformed officers to that institution in order to safeguard the persons attending the meeting. The officers dispatched to the scene observed an automobile travelling about the grounds in which five known Nationalist Party members were riding. The operator of the car was requested to produce his driver's license, and upon his failure to do so two officers mounted the running boards of the car and instructed the driver to continue to the Police Station for questioning. It has been reported that without warning, Ramon S. Pagan, the operator of the automobile, shot one of the policemen. Thereupon four of the five Nationalists riding in this car were immediately shot and killed by the Rio Piedras Police.

At the funeral services of those individuals who were killed, subject Campos delivered a stirring oration wherein he referred to them as martyrs and called upon the Nationalist Party to swear vengeance against the police "who were tools of the Americans." It is stated that the remarks made by the subject on that occasion "came very close to exciting armed insurrection against the United States and its established Government in Puerto Rico." The aforementioned incident has since been commemorated on several occasions by Campos and his Party, and on several occasions Campos referred to it as the "Rio Piedras Massacre." In June, 1936, Orlando Colon, one of the Insular Police officers who was present at the time these Nationalists were killed, was shot through the back as he entered his own home.

On November 2, 1935, Campos gave a radio speech in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and although the censor at the radio station prohibited him from reading certain portions of his printed address, the speech was later

published in its entirety in the newspaper "La Palabra," the then official organ of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico. The following were among the statements made by Campos:

"Nationalism has organized and mobilized the vital strength of Puerto Rico to encounter the enemy. The nation has passed from passive resistance to counter-attack. The nation will resort to arms for the purpose of repelling it and dissolving it. The entire nation has condemned these killings and it is firm in its resolution that they will not repeat themselves. It is the plan to exterminate the Puerto Ricans. Nationalism has destroyed all Yankee inventions. The enemy has now left only the traditional arms of assassination. The country will vindicate the killings of its heroes, Pagan, Quinones, Rodriguez-Vega and Santiago. The Yankee chief of police, Colonel Francis Riggs, had declared to the nation that there will be war. The Nationalism recognizes his frankness and picks up the glove. There will be war. War against the Yankees."

In order to fill out the ranks of his "Army of Liberation," Campos and other leaders of the Party engaged in a campaign for the purpose of recruiting trainees for this "Liberating Army of Puerto Rico."

In the January 8, 1936 issue of the San Juan periodical "El Imparcial," Campos published the following article:

**"DECREE OF THE NACIONAL COUNCIL**

"INASMUCH AS: At the last General and Public Assembly of the Nationalists which took place in the city of Caguas, universal compulsory military service was decreed as a necessity for the immediate National Defense;

"THEREFORE: The National Council decrees: 1st- All Nationalists over eighteen years of age shall enroll in the corresponding book of registry open in each municipal council and will sign said book and the page of military service in accordance with instructions from circulars from the office of the General Secretary. 2nd- The enlistment will be carried out according to the terms of the circulars from the office of the General Secretary during the fortnight between the 7th of January, 1936 and the 22nd of January, 1936.

"Given at San Juan, Puerto Rico, the 1st day of January, 1936, the sixty-eighth of the Proclamation of the Republic.



"The National Council,  
P. Albizu Campos, President,  
Juan Antonio Corretjer,  
General Secretary."

Under the direction of Campos the Party established recruiting offices in various Puerto Rican cities and towns and called for volunteers to enlist in the "Army of Liberation," and at the same time requested contributions for the purchase of arms and ammunition. It is known that the membership in the Party grew to a considerable degree during this recruitment period; that members of this militant section of the Party were seen on Puerto Rican streets several times weekly drilling in accordance with the directions of their leader. It has been reported that the new recruits were obliged to "take the oath of allegiance to defend and support the Republic of Puerto Rico against all enemies foreign and domestic, and were made to authorize the leaders of the Party to dispose of their, the recruits, lives, if they, the leaders, see fit, if they, the recruits, become traitors."

On February 23, 1936, Colonel E. Francis Riggs, the chief of the Puerto Rican Insular Police, was murdered by two members of the Nationalist Party.

#### Court Proceedings Against Pedro Albizu Campos

On March 3, 1936, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner, San Juan, Puerto Rico, charging Campos and seven other members of the Nationalist Party with conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico, in violation of Sections 6, 7 and 88, Title 18, United States Code. On April 3, 1936, these individuals were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at San Juan, and on July 31, 1936, they were all convicted.

The terms of each count of the indictment on which Campos and his cohorts were convicted are as follows:

First Count: Conspiracy to overthrow, put down, and destroy by force the Government of the United States and to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, specifically in violation of Title 18, Section 6, United States Code.

Second Count: Conspiracy to incite rebellion and insurrection against the authority and the laws of the United States, specifically in violation of Title 18, Section 4, United States Code.

- 7 -

Third Count: Conspiracy to recruit soldiers in Puerto Rico, to engage in armed hostility against the United States and to open in Puerto Rico recruiting stations for the enlistment of such soldiers to serve in armed hostility against the United States, specifically in violation of Title 18, Sections 7 and 38, United States Code.

Subsequent to his conviction, Campos was sentenced by Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper to six years under count one; two years under count two; and two years under count three; sentence on the second and third to be suspended and the subject placed on probation for four years, at the expiration of the sentence imposed under the first count.

Campos appealed his case and was confined to the San Juan District Jail from July 31, 1936 until June 4, 1937, at which time his appeal was denied. Thereupon he was confined in the Atlanta Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. On November 4, 1941, he was eligible for conditional release but refused to execute the necessary conditional release papers on the grounds that by doing so he would be recognizing the United States Government, and, in view of his Nationalist beliefs, he could not acquiesce to these regulatory terms. After indicating his preference to serve his entire sentence, he remained in the Atlanta Penitentiary until June 3, 1943, at which time he was released.

Immediately prior to his release, Campos petitioned the United States Probation Officer in San Juan, Puerto Rico, to be allowed to transfer his probation to the Probation Officer in New York City where he plans to reside for several months.

Campos is reported to have been the guiding light behind all the activities of the Nationalist Party since its inception. He aided in the establishment of numerous Nationalist periodicals and frequently contributed articles to them. He is known to have disseminated both oral and written propaganda wherein he advocated the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Various reports have been received indicating that Campos directed the political activities of the Party while incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary. It is definitely known that while confined to this institution, he succeeded in writing articles and in having them published in foreign periodicals wherein he advocated the overthrow of the United States Government.

**B7D** [REDACTED]

- 8 -

Although it was the adamant determination of Campos to serve not only every day of his sentence, but also every day of his probated sentence, it is apparent that a change of intention occurred during the recent past. The reason for this change is unknown, although it has been suggested that in view of the close relationship and friendship existing between Campos and [REDACTED] while they were incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary, [REDACTED]



CONFIDENTIAL

PLACE:

DATE:

REPORTED BY:

7-30-43

TITLE:

CHARACTER:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

SYNOPSIS:

CLASS. & EXT. BY 515/81  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2, 7  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/3/91

COMMENTS: (Deleted from distributed copies) See page "A".

STATUS:

REFERENCE:

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None

Made Available to:

Copies:

- (X) Embassy  
(X) M. A.  
(X) N. A.  
( ) Other

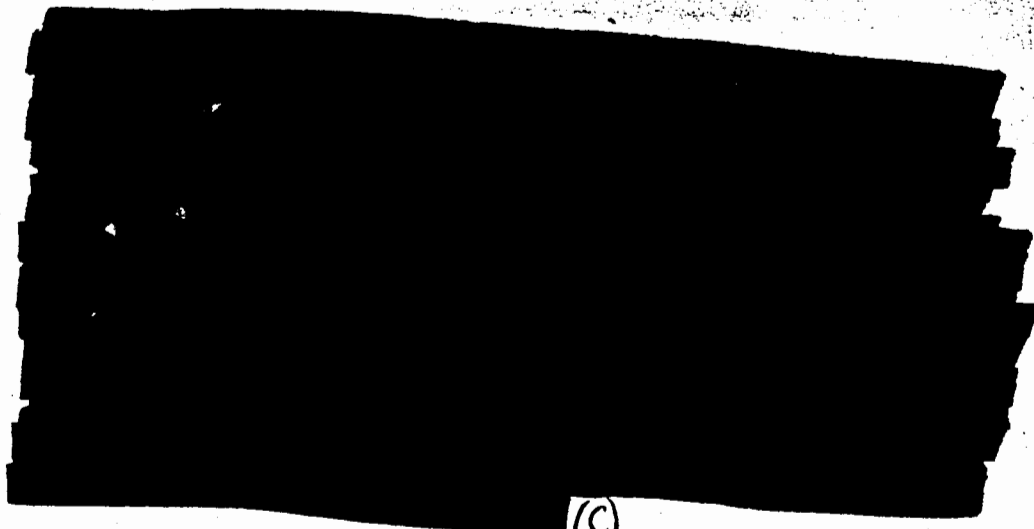
- ⑤ - Bureau  
1 - Embassy  
1 - M. A.  
1 - N. A.  
2 - [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
AUG 4 1943  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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COMMENTS:

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~~OP~~ ~~OP~~  
PEDRO ALVIZU CALPOS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU

- (1) Article from Excelsior for 6-6-43 entitled "An Apostle of Puerto Rico will Visit Us". (contains photograph of subject.)
- (2) Article from Excelsior for 6-9-43 entitled "Puerto Rico Aspires to Its Liberty" by Pedro Gringoire.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at [www.innocentia.net](http://www.innocentia.net)



ENCLOSURE

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU  
MEXICO SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

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- (1) Article from Excelsior for 6-6-43 entitled "An Apostle of Puerto Rico Will Visit Us".
- (2) Article from Excelsior for 6-9-43 entitled "Puerto Rico Aspires to Its Liberty", by PEDRO GRINGOIRE.



JPC:cgb

RECORDED ~~62-7721~~ 476  
105-11898-80  
August 23, 1943

SAC, New York

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CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N.

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[REDACTED]

Enclosure *S*

CC: San Juan

5/3/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 JG/PJS/RS  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2/3  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/3/91

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

2 DEC 16 1943  
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 8  
AUG 21 1943 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*



**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

August 9, 1943

Director, FBI

DATE 5/8/81 BY SP-5 RSB/PT/KU

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, WAS;  
INTERNAL SECURITY-N;  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION

Dear Sir:-

**B7C** Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 5-26-43 at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and also to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 7-9-43 at New York City, (New York File #100-47403).

The subject was released from the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia on June 3, 1943, after having served six years for conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States in Puerto Rico by force and violence.

Since his release, he has been residing in New York City. There has been no indication that he intends to return to Puerto Rico in the near future.

As the Bureau is aware, the subject is the president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. It is requested that this office be advised if San Juan should continue to be the office of origin in this case, or whether the office of origin should be changed to New York City.

No investigation is pending in this office regarding the subject himself, although an active investigation is being carried on regarding the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, as an organization.

The New York Field Division is requested to advise the San Juan Field Division by report, the present activities of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, especially in regard to his status with the Probation Officer.



CES ecb  
#100- 3906

cc: NEW YORK CITY

Very truly yours,

*J. M. Lopez*  
J. M. LOPEZ, SAC :SS AUG 12 1943

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JPC:cgb

RECORDED 2-7721

SAC, San Juan

August 23, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/5/81

BY SP-5 RSL/ST

Re: PEDRO ALEIZU CAMPOS,  
with aliases;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter which was transmitted to the Bureau by the San Juan Office on August 9, 1943, copies of which were designated for the New York Field Division.

In response to the inquiry outlined in the aforementioned communication, you are advised that the San Juan Office should continue to designate itself as Office of origin in the captioned case, despite the fact that the subject is presently residing in New York City. This instruction is predicated upon the fact that even though the subject is without the confines of the San Juan Field Division, his residence in New York is a tentative one and in all probability he will return to Puerto Rico in the proximate future.

In the event that Albizu Campos does not return to Puerto Rico within the next ninety days, a letter will be forwarded to you instructing that the Office of origin in this case be changed from San Juan to New York City.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

CC: New York

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
AUG 23 1943 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York 7, New York

JMH:IV  
100-7689

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DATE 5/5/81 BY SP-5 RTJ/8-5/25

September 6, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
VOORHIS ACT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PR

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 30, 1943 in which it was requested that the United States Probation Office of the Southern District of New York be contacted for the purpose of ascertaining the up-to-date status in the case of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

This is to advise that Special Agent [redacted] contacted [redacted] probation officer for the Southern District of New York. [redacted] advised that he was handling the case of CAMPOS. CAMPOS, he reported had not as yet signed the conditions of probation as he is in the Columbus Hospital in New York City and has been there since shortly after his arrival in New York City from the penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia. [redacted] advised that he had not been advised of this fact by the subject but had learned this through a letter dated June 7, 1943 from JAMES V. BENNETT, director, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.

Mr. BENNETT advised in this letter to the Probation Office that he, BENNETT, had been informed by [redacted] that CAMPOS was ill and it was necessary for him to be hospitalized. In view of this fact, [redacted] advised Agent [redacted] he had not thought it feasible to serve the president of the Nationalist Party with his conditions of probation.

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[redacted] further reported that it was required that CAMPOS petition Federal Judge ROBERT COOPER in San Juan for permission to remain in New York. It is known that Judge COOPER has no objections.



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✓ Atty Genl, Bureau of Prisons

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These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/>.



NY 100-7699

Letter to Director

September 6, 1943

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to CAMPOS remaining in the city. However, to date [REDACTED] could not say whether CAMPOS has actually petitioned the judge himself as required by the court.

It is known that Mr. CAMPOS has maintained a private room in the Columbus Hospital in New York City since about June 6, 1943.

B7C  
Agent [REDACTED], upon contacting the authorities at the hospital, ascertained that although CAMPOS was in a rather run-down condition after his long incarceration in the penitentiary, he was nevertheless definitely not ill. It is likely, therefore, that Mr. CAMPOS is using a private room in the hospital as a headquarters for the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York. It has also been ascertained that Mr. CAMPOS receives many notable visitors and holds numerous meetings in his room.

For three reasons then, it would appear that Mr. CAMPOS is staying in the hospital: First, to elicit sympathy, especially from those who believe that he was unjustly incarcerated in Atlanta and that this imprisonment had broken down his health; second, to hold party meetings without fear of interruption; third, to avoid signing the conditions of probation as required by the court.

It was learned that the expense for this room is about ten dollars a day. It is reliably reported that this expense is being borne by the Communist Party.

Very truly yours

*E. E. Conroy*

E. E. CONROY  
S. A. C.

9-13-43

105-11898-82

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SEP 15 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/3/81

BY SP-7

956/8

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

In view of your previously expressed interest in the activities of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, I desire to invite your attention to the following facts.

The President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, Pedro Albizu Campos, was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on June 3, 1943, to which institution he had been sentenced for conspiring with several other leading members of the captioned party to create insurrection and rebellion and to overthrow the Government of the United States in Puerto Rico. Since his release, Albizu Campos has been residing at the Columbus Hospital in New York City and, from the information presently available, it appears that he will maintain this residence for some time to come. Although he has been out of the penitentiary for more than three months, Albizu Campos has not as yet signed the conditions of his probation, nor has he petitioned the Federal Court in Puerto Rico for permission to remain in New York City.

In regard to the foregoing, a representative of the United States Probation Office for the Southern District of New York has advised that [REDACTED] has informed Mr. James V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, that Albizu Campos is ill and that it is necessary for him to be hospitalized. [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Starke  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

As you have previously been advised, Albizu Campos has been given numerous examinations by various doctors at the Columbus Hospital in New York City to date they have been unable to find any significant physical disability. The examining doctors have indicated that although he may be in a rather run-down condition, he is definitely not ill. Albizu Campos is reported to be using his private room in the Columbus Hospital as the headquarters of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York City and it has been ascertained that he receives many notable visitors and holds meetings in this room. [REDACTED]

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14 MAY 26 1960

SENT FROM D. O.

TIME 6:15 PM

DATE 9-15-43

BY [REDACTED]

34 SEP 16 1943

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Memorandum for the Attorney General

Page Two

**B7D** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] It likewise would appear that Albizu Campos is operating in this manner in order to hold meetings of his party without fear of interruption and for the purpose of circumventing the Federal Court Order which obliges him to sign the conditions of his probation.

Please be advised that the information outlined hereinbefore is being made available to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons as well as the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

You will be furnished with additional data pertinent to the activities of Albizu Campos and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico as they are received.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

CC - Mr. James V. Bennett  
Director, Bureau of Prisons

CC - Assistant Attorney General  
Tom C. Clark



XXXXXX  
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XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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10/22/43

105-11898-83

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES V. BENNETT  
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

Reference is made to your memorandum dated September 23, 1943, wherein you have kindly offered to make available to this Bureau the information in the possession of the Bureau of Prisons concerning Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

In pursuance of your suggestion, I will be pleased to designate a representative of this Bureau to review your file on Albizu Campos, inasmuch as you have indicated that it may contain information which is pertinent to this Bureau's investigation of Albizu Campos and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, which has as its admitted and primary purpose the overthrow of the United States Government in Puerto Rico. If you will indicate a time that is convenient, I will make arrangements for a Bureau representative to contact you in reference to the foregoing.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/5/81 BY SP-5 NJS/STJ/26

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
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Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 11

OCT 27 1943 P.M.

NOV 5/0

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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
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DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
OCT 25 10 44 AM

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.fbi-secrethistory.net/>

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York, N. Y.**

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Gurnea.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Mumford.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Miss Gandy.....

100-47403  
WJL:DW

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 BTJ/BJ/MS  
ON 5/6/81

October 5, 1943

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080  
ON 2-17-77

DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-8 BTJ/BJ/MS  
Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated October 5, 1943, regarding the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

The following information regarding PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was obtained from the files of the Probation Office of the Southern District of New York:

CAMPOS was sentenced in Puerto Rico on July 31, 1936, to serve six years in prison and four years probation to follow on charges of attempting to overthrow the United States Government by force, fomenting violence, and trying to recruit an army. He was released from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, on June 3, 1943, upon maximum expiration of his sentence as he refused to sign his conditional release certificate and forfeited all good time earned, as he felt that his signature would be tantamount to recognizing the authority of the United States over Puerto Rico.

Personal data and social history of the subject as reported in the file indicated that he was born on September 20, 1891, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, of well-to-do parents. He received degrees from Harvard University of A.B. in 1916, and LL.B. in 1921. CAMPOS was employed as a lawyer, lecturer, and writer, and was and is the president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. He enlisted in the United States Army on May 7, 1917, and was a First Lieutenant when honorably discharged in April, 1919. (Not verified.)

While in prison it was noted that CAMPOS was a very devout Catholic and was regarded as a good influence on other persons of Spanish extraction.



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54 OCT 18 1943

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 3-2-77

OCT 12 1943

*[Redacted area with handwritten notations]*



100-47403

October 5, 1943

Although CAMPOS is presently in New York, supervision of his probation has not as yet been transferred from Puerto to New York, and the local probation officers have not as yet had any contact with him, as he is presently hospitalized.

Mr. JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of Prisons at Washington, D.C., advised [redacted] United States Probation Officer at New York, by letter dated June 7, 1943, that [redacted] had informed him that CAMPOS was ill and hospitalized at the Columbia Hospital in New York City.

It was determined by Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Field Office from the hospital authorities at the above hospital, that CAMPOS is not seriously ill or in need of continued hospital care. It is felt that CAMPOS is posing as a dangerously sick man to avoid signing his conditions of probation and at the same time he is using his hospital room for conferences with Nationalist Party members.

Probation Officer [redacted] who has supervision over CAMPOS, advised that [redacted] he believes CAMPOS will sign his conditions of probation although it is possible he will refuse to do so and return to prison so as to continue his role of martyr to the cause of Puerto Rican independence, and so retain the sympathies of the Puerto Rican people.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy  
E. E. CONROY  
SAC

CC: SAN JUAN

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RST/BTK/RS  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91  
New York, N. Y.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MJL:DW  
100-7689

October 5, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Bureau file 62-7721)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated August 26, 1943, in regard to the above matter, requesting that the Bureau be furnished with the pertinent data in the possession of the Probation Officer concerning persons who are presently supervised by Probation Authorities, and who are members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

It was determined that the following members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico are presently on probation in the Southern District of New York:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Special Agent [redacted] conferred with Chief Probation Officer [redacted] of the Southern District of New York and Probation Officers [redacted] of the same district, and secured the following information which they requested be considered confidential:

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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NY 100-7689

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 5, 1943

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D,  
[REDACTED]

In view of the nature of the above information, the Probation Officers requested that its source be considered confidential. Separate letters are being submitted on each of the above members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY  
SAO

CC: NY 100-7689  
San Juan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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62-7721

October 18, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-3

236/872

THE DIRECTOR

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico  
Voornis Act; Internal Security - R.

BACKGROUND:

You will recall that the captioned party has as its admitted and primary purpose the overthrow of the United States Government in Puerto Rico; that it has become increasingly active since the recent release of its President (Pedro Albizu Campos), its Secretary-General (Juan Antonio Corretjer), and other officials from various penitentiaries to which they were sentenced for conspiracy to create insurrection and rebellion and to bring about the overthrow of this government in Puerto Rico; and that it is being aided in its endeavor to attain its goal by the Communist Party, USA, as well as the Communist Parties of Mexico and Puerto Rico.

RESULTS OF RECENT INVESTIGATION:

Campos, to date, has not complied with the terms of his probated sentence and, as you have previously been advised, he is apparently using his hospital room for the purpose of holding meetings with the officials of his party inasmuch as he has been examined by several doctors who advised after their diagnosis that they were unable to find that Campos is suffering from any significant disability.

On September 15, 1943, the Attorney General was advised of the foregoing facts and on that date a memorandum was directed to Mr. Bennett wherein he was requested to furnish the Bureau with any information in his possession which he considered relevant to our continuing investigation of the captioned party. On September 23, 1943, Mr. Bennett acknowledged the aforementioned

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105-11898-1

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Memorandum for the Director

- 2 -

memorandum, at which time he advised that the jurisdiction of his Bureau over Campos ceased on June 3, 1943, when Campos was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary. Mr. Bennett intimated at the same time that he would be glad to allow any representative of the Bureau to inspect his files for the purpose of securing any data which are deemed significant to our investigation.

In view of the foregoing, the New York Office was instructed to conduct additional inquiries concerning the status of the officials of the captioned party who are presently being supervised by the Probation authorities in that Field Division. The information resulting from the supplementary investigation conducted by the New York Office is considered particularly significant and was furnished to the Bureau by Probation officers in New York City with the request that it be considered confidential. The information furnished by the Probation officers is as follows:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OK,  
D



Memorandum for the Director

- 3 -

ACTION:

The New York Office apparently has an excellent liaison relationship with the Probation officials in the Southern District of New York, and because of the request made by these officials, no communications have been prepared for outside dissemination relative to the interest displayed [REDACTED] relative to the probation status of Campos and his affiliates.

For your approval there is attached a memorandum to Mr. Bennett of the Bureau of Prisons, acknowledging his kind offer to make available to the FBI all information in his possession concerning Campos and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. In the attached memorandum, Mr. Bennett is being requested to indicate a time that will be convenient for him in order that the Bureau may make arrangements for one of its representatives to contact Bennett for the purpose of reviewing his files on Campos for any information that may be pertinent to our investigation of that individual and the party which is directed by him.

Respectfully,

L. M. Ladd

Attachment

TIC

JPC:egb  
62-7721

October 27, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/6/81

BY SP5

236/10520

THE DIRECTOR

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico  
Voorhis Act; Internal Security - N

BACKGROUND

You will recall that in the memorandum which I directed to you on October 18, 1943, there was set forth the following pertinent information relative to the captioned party, which has as its admitted and primary purpose the overthrow of the United States Government in Puerto Rico:

B7D

2. Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the subject party, has been residing in the Columbus Hospital in New York City since his release from the Atlanta Penitentiary on June 3, 1943;

the Columbus Hospital doctors, in examining Campos, have advised that they were unable to find that he is suffering from any significant disability; and he is reported to be feigning ill health in order that he may not have to comply with the terms of his probated sentence.

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119 JAN 30 1950

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[REDACTED]

You will further recall that in the referenced memorandum I indicated that on September 15, 1943, a communication was directed to Mr. Bennett requesting him to furnish the Bureau with any information in his possession which he considered relevant to our continuing investigation of the captioned party; that Mr. Bennett, in his acknowledgment, advised that the jurisdiction of his Bureau over Campos ceased when the latter was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary; and that Bennett intimated at the same time that he would be glad to have a Bureau representative view his files for the purpose of securing any data deemed significant to our investigation. In reference to the foregoing, a memorandum was forwarded to Bennett thanking him for his kind offer and requesting him to designate a time for said review.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On October 18, 1943, the San Juan Office advised that it had ascertained that Mr. Bennett sent Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper the following radiogram on June 11, 1943:

"In view of difficulties we apparently anticipate with respect to probation supervision of Albizu-Campos and co-defendant Velazquez, as well as other complications which may arise, I wonder if you would be good enough to wire me whether you would consider discharging them from probation and further supervision. Regards."

The San Juan Office further ascertained that on June 12, 1943, Judge Cooper replied to Mr. Bennett in the following manner:

"Your radiogram 11th instant. I would not consider discharging Albizu-Campos or Velazquez from probation supervision. The only basis for such action would be the fact that they continue to defy the authority of the government of the United States. Others who were lead by Albizu-Campos and Velazquez have been forced to comply with probation. This position is approved by present and former District Attorney, Herrick and Snyder. Regards."

The San Juan Office has likewise determined that the probation file on Campos was transferred to the New York Probation officer on August 11, 1943, and, therefore, the subject is under the supervision of the Probation officials in the Southern District of New York.



Memorandum for the Director

- 3 -

OBSERVATIONS

It is to be observed from an examination of the facts in the Bureau's possession that:

1. The Bureau of Prisons' jurisdiction over Pedro Albizu Campos terminated on June 3, 1943, when he was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary.

2. In response to the Bureau's request for information concerning Campos and his party, Mr. Bennett advised on September 23, 1943, that the jurisdiction of his Bureau over Campos ceased on June 3, 1943.

3. Despite the foregoing, on June 11, 1943, having previously been contacted by [REDACTED]

Mr. Bennett, in "anticipating difficulties with respect to probation supervision of Albizu Campos", requested the Federal Judge at San Juan to "consider discharging" Campos "from probation and further supervision."

The discrepancies in the statements made concerning the jurisdiction over the Nationalist Party probationers are readily apparent, inasmuch as:

1. The ultimate authority having jurisdiction over the Federal probationers is either the Federal Judge in the district where they were sentenced, or the Federal Judge in the district in which the subjects establish residence, provided that the sentencing judge transfers that supervision to the judge in the Federal district in which the subjects set up residence, or

2. The immediate authority having jurisdiction is the probation officer who is an agent of the court, appointed by the court, and answerable only to the court.

ACTION

Until a reply is received from the Bureau of Prisons, and until its files on the subject party are reviewed by the Bureau, it is recommended that no action be taken; however, subsequent to the review, and depending upon the information resulting therefrom, it is considered advisable to apprise the Attorney General of the facts surrounding the present probationary status of Campos and his affiliate.

You will be immediately apprised of all pertinent information that is received in the future relative to the data set forth hereinbefore.

Respectfully,

D. E. Ladd

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO**

FILE NO. 100-3906

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/18/43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/15/43</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, with aliases, Pedro Albizu Campos, Pedro Albizu</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - N</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Probation file relating to Subject was transferred to the New York Probation Officer on 8/11/43 and Subject is considered to be under the supervision of the New York Probation Officer.

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau file 62-7721.  
Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated 5/26/43 at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

**DETAILS:**

**[REDACTED]** United States Probation Officer, San Juan, Puerto Rico advised that he had received a letter from the United States Probation Officer in New York City dated August 6, 1943 signed by **[REDACTED]** showing that the Subject's file number with the United States Probation Officer in New York is 13208. This letter requested that the Subject's file be transferred to the Probation Officer in New York. **[REDACTED]** advised that he sent this file airmail on August 11, 1943 to **[REDACTED]** Probation Officer, directed for the attention of **[REDACTED]**. He further advised that he regarded the Subject's probation to have been transferred officially from San Juan to New York and that the Subject should comply with the provisions of his probation and report to the Probation Officer in New York City. According to instructions to U. S. Probation Officers, there is nothing which states that the United States District Judge, who originally placed the Subject on probation, must give his consent to have the supervision of his probation transferred to another district.

**[REDACTED]** advised that he was writing the U. S. Probation Officer in New York in order to clarify the fact that the Subject is regarded to be under the supervision of the New York Probation Officer.

- P E N D I N G - 7721-1646

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> <b>COPY DESTROYED</b> <b>14 MAY 26 1960</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <b>[REDACTED]</b>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>ENCLOSURE 62-7721-1646</b> <b>25 OCT 22 1945</b> <b>[REDACTED]</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 - Bureau</li> <li>2 - New York</li> <li>1 - ONI, San Juan</li> <li>1 - MIS, San Juan</li> <li>2 - San Juan</li> </ul>		

SJ 100-3906

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

B7C Will contact the U. S. Probation Officer, [REDACTED] to determine if the Subject is considered to be under the supervision of the New York Probation Officer. If so, it should be determined if he has complied with his probation.

Will ascertain if the Subject has in his possession his Selective Service registration card which was given to him upon his release.

Will follow and report any activities on the part of the Subject concerning the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York.

• THE SAN JUAN FIELD DIVISION:

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO:

Will, upon advice from the Bureau on November 23, 1943 that the office of origin has been changed from San Juan to New York, furnish all pertinent serials to the New York office.



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

In reply, please refer  
to our file 100-3906

Post Office Box #4312  
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico  
October 18, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS  
SECURITY MATTER - N

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter from New York to the Bureau dated October 5, 1943 in the above captioned matter. (New York file 100-47403); Bureau file 62-7721.

Attached are five copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 18, 1943 at San Juan, Puerto Rico. In addition to the information furnished in this report it has been ascertained that JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of Prisons sent Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER the following radiogram dated 6/11/43:

"In view of difficulties we apparently anticipate with respect to probation supervision of ALBIZU-CAMPOS and co-defender VELAZQUEZ, as well as other complications which may arise, I wonder if you would be good enough to wire me whether you would consider discharging them from probation and further supervision. Regards."

On June 12, 1943, Judge COOPER sent the following radiogram to BENNETT:

"Your radiogram 11th instant. I would not consider discharging ALBIZU-CAMPOS or VELAZQUEZ from probation supervision. The only basis for such action would be the fact that they continue to defy the authority of the government of the United States. Others who were lead by ALBIZU-CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ have been forced to comply with probation. This position is approved by present and former District Attorney, HERRICK and SYDER. Regards."

[redacted] United States Probation Officer, San Juan has advised that he had received no communication from BENNETT whatsoever and that as far as [redacted] was concerned, PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS must comply with the provisions of his probation in New York City at once or [redacted] will file a motion for revocations of his probation.

Very truly yours,

J. M. LOPEZ  
SAC

CES:CMR  
cc - New York (2)  
Encl. (5)



DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5 BJS/ars/245  
KEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

105-11818-85

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25 OCT 22 1943

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62-1121

6/6

Date: October 27, 1943

To: 105-11898-85  
SAC, San Juan

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
VOORHIS ACT; INTERNAL SECURITY - M

B7C

Reference is made to the letter submitted by the San Juan Office on October 18, 1943, entitled "Pedro Albizu Campos, Security Matter - M", and to the report in the same case made by Special Agent [redacted] at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on October 18, 1943.

B7C

It is noted from an examination of the undeveloped leads that the San Juan Office is to furnish all pertinent serials to the New York Office when Bureau instructions are received changing the Office of origin from San Juan to New York. In connection with the foregoing, you are advised that even though the captioned party is much more active in New York than it is in San Juan, the San Juan Office should continue to consider itself as origin in the case on the party and on Pedro Albizu Campos, and at the same time should immediately furnish to the New York Field Division all pertinent serials in its possession concerning the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, Pedro Albizu Campos, [redacted] and the other officials of the subject party.

CC: New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5 [signature] BTJ/RO

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Carson  
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Hendon  
Mumford  
Starke  
Quinn Tamm  
Nease  
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 7

OCT 30 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

252 [signature]

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Oct 29 4 14 PM '43



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



JKM: BK  
62-7721

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

October 30, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
Voorhis Act; Internal Security - N

*Pedro Albizu Campos*  
Mr. Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons called with regard to the Director's most recent memorandum to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons dated October 25, in which it is stated we will be pleased to designate a representative of this Bureau to review their file on Campos. Mr. Loveland stated their file is available for review at any time and in order to avoid a lot more correspondence, he thought arrangements for this might be handled by telephone.

I told [redacted] that I would have the Agent handling this case in the Bureau contact him by telephone to arrange for a convenient time.

Respectfully,



cc - Mr. Clegg

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DATE 5/6/81

BY SP-5 RSB/BTS/RLS

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62-7721-776

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35 JAN 3 1944

20 JAN 21 1944

CC-287  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Kramer  
Mr. McGuire  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy



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November 3, 1943

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DATE 5/6/81

BY SP-5  
R36/BTD

JPC:egb  
62-7721

THE DIRECTOR

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;  
Voorhis Act; Internal Security - R

BACKGROUND

You will recall that in the attached memorandum which I transmitted to you on October 18, 1943, I advised you of the receipt of information to the effect that

[REDACTED]

As you have previously been advised, the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons over Campos and his affiliates terminated upon their release from the various penitentiaries in which they were incarcerated. In response to the Bureau's request for pertinent information in the Bureau of Prisons relating to the captioned party, Mr. Bennett offered to make the file on Campos available to the Bureau for review purposes and at the time this offer was made, he stated with respect to Campos that the jurisdiction of his Bureau over that subject terminated when he was released from Atlanta on June 3, 1943.

RESULTS OF RECENT INVESTIGATION

The aforementioned offer of Mr. Bennett was accepted by the Bureau, and on November 1, 1943, the file was thoroughly reviewed by SA [REDACTED] who is supervising the Bureau's investigation of the subject party. A memorandum summarizing the results of this review is attached for your information. In summary, this review reflected the following:

1. [REDACTED] the American Civil Liberties Union, the International Labor Defense, and kindred organizations actively participated in a campaign to have the subject and his affiliates freed from imprisonment in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Tolson  
E. A. Tamm  
Clegg  
Coffey  
Glavin  
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Nichols  
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Carson  
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Mumford  
Starke  
Quinn Tamm  
Nease  
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Memorandum for the Director

- 2 -

2. The aforementioned individuals and organizations directed scores of communications to the Bureau of Prisons wherein they alleged that Campos was in an extremely poor physical condition and was being forced to perform hard labor in derogation of the "concepts of American humaneness and decency." (These allegations were definitely proved to have no foundation in reality by examinations conducted at the Atlanta Penitentiary in pursuance of instructions emanating from the Bureau of Prisons.)

3. The Bureau of Prisons, on two occasions during the recent past, directed letters to the Probation authorities in New York City, and in a manner which on its face appeared innocuous, apprised these officials of Congressman Marcantonio's interest in the probation cases on Campos and his cohorts.

4. After communicating with Congressman Vito Marcantonio relative to the probationary status of these individuals, and despite the fact that the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons with respect to subject Campos terminated on June 3, 1943, Mr. Bennett directed the following radiogram to the Federal Judge in San Juan on June 11, 1943:

*Ref*  
"In view of difficulties we apparently anticipate with respect to probation supervision of Albizu-Campos and co-defendant Velazquez, as well as other complications which may arise, I wonder if you would be good enough to wire me whether you would consider discharging them from probation and further supervision. Regards."

5. In response to the foregoing inquiry made by Bennett, Judge Cooper advised him on June 12, 1943, as follows:

"Your radiogram 11th instant. I would not consider discharging Albizu-Campos or Velazquez from probation supervision. The only basis for such action would be the fact that they continue to defy the authority of the Government of the United States. Others who were lead by Albizu-Campos and Velazquez have been forced to comply with probation. This position is approved by present and former District Attorneys Herrick and Snyder. Regards."

**B7C**  
6. It is to be noted that the file on Campos which is maintained in the Bureau of Prisons was made available to [redacted] by Mr. Loveland, an assistant to the Director of that Bureau. The interview with Mr. Loveland was of a very cordial and satisfactory nature. One very significant statement was made and repeated on two different occasions by Mr. Loveland in the course of this interview, namely: "We want you to know that as far as this Bureau is concerned, our case on Campos is closed and it has been in that status since June 3, 1943, when he was released from Atlanta."



OBSERVATIONS

It is observed from a review of the foregoing and from an examination of the data previously made available to you that:

1. The Bureau of Prisons acted beyond the scope of its jurisdiction in interesting itself in the probation supervision of Campos and Velazquez by requesting the Federal Judge in San Juan to "consider discharging them from probation and further supervision."

2. This unseemly and unwarranted intervention of the Bureau of Prisons was undoubtedly predicated upon a request or series of requests made by [REDACTED]

3. As a consequence of this intervention, the Probation officer in New York has been unable to effect adequate supervision of the convicted officials of the party who are now supposed to be complying with the conditions of their probation. Actually, this intervention has resulted in the following:

(a) Campos, although he has been out of the penitentiary for five months, has not yet signed the conditions of his probation.

(b) [REDACTED]

(c) Although probationers are not ordinarily allowed to choose the district in which they are to serve their conditions of probation, these Nationalists were all permitted to establish residence in the Southern District of New York following the intercession of [REDACTED]

(d) Ordinarily, probationers are not allowed to consort or work in the same establishment and to do so is considered in many instances a violation of probation conditions. Nonetheless, five Nationalist Party members who are now on probation in New York are daily affiliating with one another and several of them are working in the same establishment.

ACTION

On November 1, 1943, a personal and confidential memorandum was prepared for the Attorney General, apprising him of the pertinent information set forth above. Accordingly, additional action relative to the foregoing is not necessary at this time. The Bureau is continuing to afford the investigation of the captioned party preferred attention, and you will be furnished with all pertinent information resulting therefrom as it is received.

Respectfully,

Attachment

L. E. Land

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.prisecurities.net/>

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

EAT:KLW

November 25, 1943

CC-287

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Clegg ✓  
Mr. Coffey ✓  
Mr. Glavin ✓  
Mr. Ladd ✓  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tracy ✓  
Mr. Acers ✓  
Mr. Carson ✓  
Mr. Harbo ✓  
Mr. Hendon ✓  
Mr. Mumford ✓  
Mr. Starke ✓  
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓  
Tele. Room ✓

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

For record purposes, it may be noted that on Wednesday, November 24, 1943, I advised [redacted] in detail of the allegations concerning irregularities in the arrangement and supervision of the parole of Pedro Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, and his associates.

I outlined to [redacted] the fact that [redacted] had interested himself in this case and that Mr. Bennett had courteously allowed us to review the Bureau of Prison's files, which indicated that radiograms had been exchanged between the Department and the Federal Judge in Puerto Rico about this proposition. I pointed out to [redacted] other questionable incidents in this situation, including the failure of the subjects to execute the probation terms, etc.

I told [redacted] that you had instructed me to bring this situation to his attention orally because you had received word from a reliable outside source that [redacted] and that, consequently, there might be some unfortunate publicity about it.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO**

FILE NO. **100-3906**

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN JUAN, P. R.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12-22-43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12-21-43</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <b>B7C</b>
TITLE <b>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, with aliases</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - N</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

U. S. Probation Officer, San Juan, P. R., advised that subject has not petitioned the U. S. District Court at San Juan for transfer of his probation to New York City. Probation Officer, San Juan, has advised Probation Officer at New York City that if subject does not do so before 1-17-44, a motion will be filed in San Juan ordering subject to show cause why his probation should not be revoked.

- P -

(Bureau File #62-7721)

## REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** San Juan, Puerto Rico, dated 10-18-43.

## DETAILS:

**[REDACTED]** U. S. Probation Officer, San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that he had conferred with Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER and with the United States Attorney, San Juan, regarding the probation of the subject. He advised that as far as he knew, the subject had not yet reported to the Probation Officer in New York City, nor has the subject petitioned the U. S. District Court at San Juan for authorization to have the supervision of his probation transferred from San Juan to New York City.

**[REDACTED]** exhibited a letter dated December 17, 1943, which he had written to **[REDACTED]** Probation Officer, U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York City, directed to the attention of **[REDACTED]** U. S. Probation Officer. In this letter **[REDACTED]** stated that the subject has not

APPROVED AND SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <b>[Signature]</b>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>62-7721-441</b> <b>32 DEC 28 1943</b> <b>[REDACTED]</b> <b>B7C</b>
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SJ 100-3906

petitioned Judge COOPER for authorization to remain in New York. If the subject does not make such a petition before January 17, 1944, [REDACTED] proposes to file forthwith a motion in order to have the subject show cause why his probation should not be revoked. **B7C**

- PENDING -

SJ 100-3906

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

B7C \* THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION, at New York, New York, will contact the U. S. Probation Officer, [REDACTED] to determine if the subject is considered to be under the supervision of the New York Probation Officer. If so, it should be determined if he has complied with his probation.

\* Will ascertain if the subject has in his possession his Selective Service registration card which was given to him upon his release.

\* Will follow and report any activities on the part of the subject concerning the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York.

B7C THE SAN JUAN FIELD DIVISION, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, will consult with [REDACTED] on January 17, 1944, to determine if subject has petitioned Judge COOPER for transfer of the supervision of his probation from San Juan to New York.

If the subject has not done so, will report the action of the U. S. Probation Officer concerning any motion that he may file to have subject show cause why his probation should not be revoked.



Jeh  
1-18-44  
62-7721

105-11898-89

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

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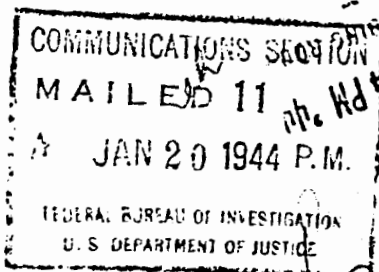
J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Inasmuch as the Criminal Division has indicated from an examination of the data in its possession concerning the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico that there may exist possible violations of both the Sedition and Selective Service Statutes, I am desirous of bringing to your attention at this time the information outlined in the enclosed reports relative to Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the afore-mentioned Party. The attached reports are those made in the instant case by Special Agent [redacted] at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on December 22, 1943, and Special Agent [redacted] at New York City on January 5, 1944.

As additional information is received concerning Albizu, it will be made available to you.

Enclosure



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DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

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WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 5 28 2-23 P

DIRECTOR

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DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5 RJB/STJ/RU

JOY. NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, VOORHIS ACT, IS N  
ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] ON DECEMBER TWENTYEIGHTH, FORTYTHREE  
[REDACTED] PROBATION OFFICER, SDNY, CONFERRED WITH [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] RE OFFICIAL LETTER RECEIVED FROM PUERTO RICO.

THIS LETTER REPECTED THAT PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS MUST WITHIN THIRTY DAYS  
REQUEST PERMISSION FROM FEDERAL JUDGE ROBERT A COOPER, SAN JUAN, TO  
REMAIN IN NYC, OR HIS CONDITIONS OF PROBATION WILL BE REVOKED. IT SHOULD  
BE NOTED THAT [REDACTED] HAS NOT AS YET SERVED CAMPOS WITH THE CONDITIONS  
OF PROBATION, ALTHOUGH CAMPOS WAS RELEASED FROM THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY  
IN ATLANTA JUNE THREE, FORTYTHREE. ACCORDING TO [REDACTED]

CAMPOS WILL REFUSE TO SIGN ANY PAPER THAT WOULD RESTRICT HIS POLITICAL  
ACTIVITIES 201851

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Acers	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gurnea	

119 JAN 27 1950



These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Rican" and are available free of charge at <http://www.informationliberty.org>

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

5/6/81

DEC 29 1942

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 [redacted]  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Acers
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Starke
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 13 29 6-42 P

DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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28 JAN 1943  
[redacted]



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

N.Y. FILE NO. **100-47403** **DE**

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/5/44</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/3-4-44</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, with aliases</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - M</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CLASS. BY **SP-8**  
EXEMPTED FROM GDS II. 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW **8/1/97**

**B1**

[REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF **[REDACTED]**  
DATE **3-2-77**

**B1**

[REDACTED]

Bureau File **62-7721**

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated December 22, 1943 at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

DECLASSIFIED **6080**  
ON **5-15-97**  
**B7C**

APPROVED FORWARDED <b>[REDACTED]</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <b>[REDACTED]</b>
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3 San Juan	1 of 3/2 S.C.
1 [REDACTED]	
1 [REDACTED]	
3 New York	
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**105-11872-91**

**35 JAN 10 1944**

**B7C**

N.Y. 100-1743

DETAILS:

According to [REDACTED] and other reliable sources of information, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS continues as leader and president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

After the subject's release on June 3, 1943 from the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, he came to New York City.

On the ninth of June 1943 the subject entered the Columbus Hospital, 227 East 19th Street in New York City where he still maintains a private room.

CONFIDENTIAL - 2 -



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Released at the same time with CAMPOS was LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ a co-defendant of the subject. They were both accompanied from Atlanta to New York City.

At this same time, [redacted] Warden of the Penitentiary at Atlanta, revealed that he understood that [redacted] was endeavoring to obtain a pardon for CAMPOS from the President in order that they would not have to conform with the terms of their probation.

On June 3, 1943, while the subject was still in the penitentiary, the following memorandum was read to and served on him.

"Pedro Albizu Campos, No. 51298-A

Release on June 3, 1943 to be followed by Probationary Sentence

On June 3, 1943 you have completed the penal sentence imposed in the United States Court for the District of Puerto Rico, Case No. 4368-CR, for Violation of Title 18, Sec. 6,4,88, and 7, and begin the probationary sentence imposed on you. The records indicate that you were sentenced to a probation term of four years, to follow the expiration of the sentence which you have now completed.

On release from this institution, you are under the supervision of the United States Probation Officer. You have indicated you intend to proceed directly to New York City. You are, therefore, directed to report, on arrival, without delay, to the United States Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, [redacted] Federal Courts Building, New York City. You should promptly make application to the Honorable Robert A. Cooper, Judge, Federal District Court San Juan, Puerto Rico, for transfer of supervision to the Southern District of New York. Pending action on your application, you may remain temporarily under the supervision of the New York Office. You will receive specific instructions from [redacted] as to the conditions of your probationary term.

By direction of the Director  
United States Bureau of Prisons

[redacted]  
Warden

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is to be noted that in the second paragraph of this memorandum, the subject was directed to report on arrival and without delay to the United States Probation Officer, Southern District of New York. The subject to date has not reported, using of course for an excuse, the fact that he is hospitalized.

A letter from the files of the United States Probation Office, Southern District of New York, dated June 7, 1943 from JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, to [REDACTED] United States Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, revealed the following -

"Today we were informed by [REDACTED] that Albizu Campos was ill and that it had been necessary for him to be hospitalized at the Columbus Hospital at 227 East 19th Street, New York City."

In order to show the close connection between the Communist Party and the Nationalist Party, the following article which appeared in Pueblos Hispanos on June 19, 1943, page 10, column 3, is set forth:

**"COMMUNIST BODY INDORSES INDEPENDENCE OF PUERTO RICO"**

"The meeting of the National Committee of the American Communist Party extends its sincerest brotherly greetings to Brother Pedro Albizu Campos and wishes for him a speedy recovery from his illness.

The People of Puerto Rico stand united in their demand for the right of free determination which is one of the aims of this war of the people. They have shown this by the unanimous vote of the legislative and the full people's Congress recently celebrated in Puerto Rico.

To Brothers Pedro Albizu Campos and Juan Antonion Cerrretjer, the leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, we promise our complete support to the Nationalist Party and for the complete unification of all the Puerto Rican people and their various parties in regard to the supreme task of obtaining the recognition of their nationality. We shall fulfill our promise by reuniting our people, and especially the workers' movement in our country, in the support of Puerto Rican independence as a condition necessary for correcting our relations with all of Latin America, and as an acid test of the Atlantic Charter.

Puerto Rico must and will be free.

(signed) National Committee,  
Communist Party of the United States of America

Wm. Z. Foster - President  
Earl Browder - General Secretary."

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B7c.  
D

It has been ascertained that JAMES V. BENNETT sent Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER in San Juan, the sentencing judge, the following radiogram dated June 11, 1943:

"In view of difficulties we apparently anticipate with respect to probation supervision of ALBIZU-CAMPOS and co-defender VELAZQUEZ, as well as other complications which may arise, I wonder if you would be good enough to wire me whether you would consider discharging them from probation and further supervision. Regards"

On June 12, 1943, Judge COOPER sent the following radiogram to BENNETT:

"Your radiogram 11th instant. I would not consider discharging ALBIZU-CAMPOS or VELAZQUEZ from probation supervision. The only basis for such action would be the fact that they continue to defy the authority of the government of the United States. Others who

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"were lead by ALBIZU-CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ have been forced to comply with probation. This position is approved by present and former District Attorney HERRICK and SYNDER. Regards."

The following is a Release Progress Report dated July 24, 1943 from the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia and which was obtained from the files of the Probation Office, Southern District of New York.

Committed Name—CAMPOS, PEDRO ALBIZU      Reg. NO. 51298-A

**I. CUSTODIAL:**

Received 6/8/37 to serve 6 years for Conspiracy, Sedition & Inciting Insurrection. C.R. date was 11/4/41, but forfeited all good Time, and Maximum Release date now is 6/3/43.

criminal history:      none

Detainers:      none

Conduct:      1/13/40 Insolence to Warden; 3rd grade & Solitary.  
9/16/41 Refusing to Cooperate in formulating release plans; forfeited 576 days Good Time.

**II. SOCIAL:**

He is 51, a Puerto Rican, a citizen of Puerto Rico.

He comes from a higher class of Puerto Rican family.

His father, who died in 1920, was a sugar planter and a Deputy of Customs; college education in Spain, business education in the United States. His mother, who had a boarding school education, died in 1892 of childbirth. Subject has an A.B. Degree from Harvard and an L.L.B. Degree from Harvard in 1921. His wife is a Peruvian who had traveled widely; she has a Ph.D. degree from the University of San Marcos and did three years research work at Radcliff; she is now in poor health. Three children are now living with wife. He states that the family has sufficient funds, and if necessary the political party will assist them. However, he appears interested in bringing his family to the United States. He has occupational experience as a lawyer, lecturer and writer. Legal residence August Buenaes, Puerto Rico.

Inst. Welfare:      The file contains voluminous correspondence with the Bureau and many prominent individuals. 2/8/43  
Certificate of Achievement was denied because of unsatisfactory adjustment. He refused to make any plans regarding his conditional release and forfeited all his statutory good time.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

III. TRAINING: 12/20/39 assigned as Orderly.

During his assignment as orderly in B cellhouse, his work has been good.

Educational: He is not a compulsory student and has not requested enrollment in any of the Day School activities. Initial E.G.S. 9.2

Religious: Catholic. Never misses Mass. He has been very influential in inducing inmates of Spanish extraction to practice their religion.

IV. MEDICAL: See attached Medical & Psychiatric reports. ✓

V. Release Plans: Will establish residence in New York, N.Y.

Employment: None.

Advisor: None. He will be released at expiration of sentence.

Gratuity: None. He has \$81.09 in his personal account and was given \$10.00 of this amount in cash. The balance was mailed to him.

Transportation: None. He refused to accept transportation and the following statement was signed by him. "I, Pedro Albisu Campos, have been offered transportation to New York City upon my release June 3, 1943, but declined to accept the offer."

\* \* \* \* \*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.pr-secrefiles.net/>.

100-  
N.Y./47403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B7C  
[REDACTED]

On December 17, 1943 [REDACTED] United States Probation Officer in San Juan directed a letter to the Chief Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, relative to the subject which reflected that the subject had not as yet petitioned Judge Cooper for authorization to remain in New York City during the period of his probation. He pointed out that Judge Cooper had heretofore stated that he had no objection to the subject remaining there, provided he complies with the terms of his probation. [REDACTED] requested that the Probation Office, Southern District of New York advise whether the subject was abiding by the terms of his probation and whether the New York office was having any difficulties in supervising him.

B7C  
[REDACTED] requested that the New York Probation Office advise the subject that if within 30 days from the date of the letter, which was December 17, Judge Cooper does not receive his petition for authorization to remain in New York City, during the period of his probation, the San Juan Probation Office proposes to file forthwith a motion in order to have him show cause why his probation should not be revoked.

B7C  
[REDACTED] United States Probation Officer, Southern District of New York revealed that he had visited CAMPOS personally in reference to the request from [REDACTED] to advise the subject of the contents of this letter. [REDACTED] reported that when he apprised MR. CAMPOS of the contents of said letter, CAMPOS refused to commit himself and stated that the Probation Office should get in touch with his lawyer. [REDACTED] relative to the matter. In his letter to [REDACTED] in San Juan dated December 29, 1943, [REDACTED] concluded:

"It is not the policy of this office to deal with probationers through their attorney, but with the probationers directly. We are, therefore, referring the matter to you for such appropriate action as you deem necessary."

B7C  
As a result of this letter, [REDACTED] was notified of its contents [REDACTED] who in turn conversed with JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of Prisons in Washington, D.C. According to [REDACTED] accused BENNETT of putting the pressure on CAMPOS but BENNETT explained to [REDACTED] that he was not responsible for the action of the court in San Juan.

It should be noted that MR. BENNETT has no jurisdiction in this case since any jurisdiction is forfeited by the director of prisons upon



N.Y. 100-47403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the release of a prisoner from the penitentiary. The jurisdiction in this case resides with the sentencing judge.

According to [REDACTED], on January 3, 1944, [REDACTED] mentioned previously in this report [REDACTED] telephoned [REDACTED] and said that he had tried to persuade CAMPOS to comply with the order of the court in San Juan but that CAMPOS had revealed to him, [REDACTED] that he would not comply as he did not recognize any government except that of PUERTO RICO. During this interview, [REDACTED] stated that the expenses of CAMPOS at the hospital were approximately \$100. per week.

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 11 -

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N.Y. 100-47403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York City

Will continue to follow the activities of the subject at New York with special emphasis on his stand in reference to his refusal to sign the conditions of probation and to petition the court for permission to remain in New York City.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



N.Y. 100-47403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INFORMANTS

[REDACTED]

The above mentioned confidential informants are mentioned in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated January 5, 1943 at New York City and are being kept confidential because of the information disclosed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL - 14 -

62-7721  
JPC:eh

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ADIOGRAM

January 17, 1944

EXPEDITE

SAC, SAN JUAN

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY R. IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN

Transmit the following message to:

FROM PROBATION OFFICIALS WHETHER ALBIZU CAMPOS HAS PETITIONED THE SAN JUAN

FEDERAL COURT TO TRANSFER THE SUPERVISION OF HIS PROBATION TO NEW YORK CITY.

IF REPLY IS NEGATIVE, MAKE DISCREET INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE CONTEMPLATED ACTION

OF PROBATION OFFICIALS, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION BEING GIVEN

BY THEM TO PRESENTATION OF MOTION TO FEDERAL JUDGE IN YOUR DISTRICT CALLING FOR

REVOCATION OF ALBIZU'S PROBATION. IN EVENT INFORMATION IS ELICITED BY THE

PROBATION AUTHORITIES CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF ALBIZU SINCE HIS RELEASE FROM

THE PENITENTIARY IT SHOULD BE FURNISHED TO THEM.

HOOVER.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/6/81

BY SP-5

256/870/100

*Just to code  
5:35 p*

*Albizu Campos*

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1944

BUREAU RADIO

RECORDED

105-11898-92

62-7721-779

27 JAN 18 1944

SENT VIA

47

10:37 PM

Per HK

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JPC:LP  
62-7721

URGENT  
RADIOGRAM

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JANUARY 22, 1944

Transmit the following message to: SAC, SAN JUAN

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY (N). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISE IMMEDIATELY WHETHER PROBATION  
OFFICE IN SAN JUAN STILL CONSIDERS ITSELF AS HAVING SUPERVISORY JURISDICTION  
OVER PROBATION OF ALBIZU CAMPOS [REDACTED] ALSO ENDEAVOR TO  
DISCREETLY ASCERTAIN THROUGH PROBATION AUTHORITIES AND OTHER AVAILABLE SOURCES  
THE NATURE OF THE PROPOSALS ADVANCED TO THE FEDERAL JUDGE, SAN JUAN, BY FRANK  
LOVELAND OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS AND THE RESULTING AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO  
BY THEM WITH RESPECT TO THE PROBATIONARY PHASE OF THE INSTANT CASE.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/6/81 BY SP-5 [REDACTED] / [REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
JAN 22 1944  
BUREAU RADIO

105-11898-✓  
NOT RECORDED  
119 JAN 30 1950

105-11898-162  
JAN 30 1950

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-7721-919

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.pr-secrefiles.net/>.

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JPC:rb

January 25, 1944

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DATE 5/6/81

BY SP-5

256/185/20

MR. TAMM

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
SEDITION  
SELECTIVE SERVICE; VOORHIS ACT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - M

### Background

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, which has as its admitted objective the overthrow of the United States Government by the utilization of any means, including recourse of arms, is presently being considered by the Criminal Division of the Department with respect to a possible prosecution of its officials for violating the Selective Service and Sedition Statutes.

As you have previously been advised, the Bureau in the course of its investigation of the Party has developed a considerable amount of correlative data pertinent to the probationary status of several of the officers of this Party who were recently released from various Federal penitentiaries in the United States, having been convicted in the U. S. District Court in San Juan for "conspiracy to incite rebellion and overthrow the United States Government." Two of these subjects, who are of particular interest at the moment, are the following: Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the captioned Party, who was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary on June 2, 1943.

Both individuals were supposed to have begun the service of a four-year probated sentence on the date of their penitentiary release. Actually, however, neither of the subjects have petitioned the Federal Court in San Juan for permission to remain in New York City, where they have been living since June 3, 1943, nor have they been apprised of the conditions of their probation.

It will be recalled that in the series of memoranda which I have transmitted to the Director and you during the course of the past several months, I indicated that the ordinary procedure in the handling of persons released on probation has been altered in favor of Albizu Campos, [redacted] and other convicted leaders of the Party; that the information developed by the New York Office with respect to this situation

ols  
E.  
Clegg  
Coffee  
Glavin  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Acers  
Carson  
Farbo  
Hendon  
Kurford  
Starke  
Quinn Tamm  
Nease

At the outset of this interview Mr. Loveland stated, "We want you to know

105-11813-4  
NOT RECORDED

370



Memorandum for Mr. Tamm

that as far as our Bureau is concerned, our case on Campos is closed and it has been in that status since June 3, 1943, when he was released from Atlanta." At this juncture, Mr. Loveland presented the subjects' file and it was thoroughly examined by the Agent, at which time it was ascertained by the Agent that even though the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons terminated with respect to these individuals on June 3, 1943, Mr. Bennett, after communicating with [redacted] relative to the probationary status of these individuals, directed a wire to the Federal Judge in San Juan on June 11, 1943, wherein he requested the Judge to "consider discharging them from probation and future supervision." The following day the Federal Judge replied in the negative, advising at the time that "The only basis for such action would be the fact that they continue to defy the authority of the Government of the United States."

Results of Recent Inquiries

Inquiries recently conducted by the Bureau reflect that on December 17, 1943, the San Juan Probation Officer informed the Probation officials in the Southern District of New York that the above subjects would be given thirty days to make the initial compliance with the probate sentence by petitioning the Federal Court in San Juan for permission to remain in New York City; that if the necessary petition were not received within the designated period, a motion would be filed in the San Juan Federal Court for the subjects to show cause why their probation should not be revoked. On December 17, 1943, a request was likewise made of the Probation officials in the Southern District of New York for a report concerning the present medical condition of Albizu Campos. On the indicated date, January 17, 1944, the aforementioned request had not been complied with.

On January 22, 1944, [redacted] Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, informed Bureau Agents that some time within the week preceding January 22, Assistant Director Frank Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons visited San Juan and discussed with Judge Cooper the case of Pedro Albizu Campos [redacted]. According to [redacted] "it was decided that neither probationer should be required to petition the Court to remain in New York City as they did not care to have them returned because of a technicality." [redacted] further indicated that at the meeting which took place between the Judge and Loveland, it was decided that the Southern District should continue its supervision of these subjects. The report received from New York concerning this matter states that "Loveland was also of the opinion that since these subjects were required to come to New York by the Government, it was not up to the subjects to petition the Court to remain here."

Upon receipt of the above information, the San Juan Office was instructed to discreetly ascertain its validity and on January 24, 1944, the following information was received:

Agents of the San Juan Office contacted the Federal Judge and the Probation Officers in San Juan and each advised that they consider the supervisory jurisdiction

Memorandum for Mr. Tamm

over the probation of these subjects as remaining in Puerto Rico and not in New York. The Federal Judge indicated that while in San Juan recently Loveland mentioned the case of Campos [redacted] in a general conversation, but nothing of a specific nature concerning the matter was discussed. It was established that Loveland would mention to the Probation Officer and the United States Attorney in San Juan that Mr. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, "personally felt it undesirable to revoke the probations of Campos [redacted] on the technicality of their not having petitioned the San Juan Court to remain in New York City and that Bennett felt that inasmuch as the subjects had not violated their probation by any positive criminal act" this matter should not be considered as a technical violation. Judge Cooper and the Probation Officer in San Juan feel that the subjects remain in their jurisdiction and must comply with the requirements. Furthermore, Judge Cooper has indicated that if the previously requested information from the authorities in New York is not received within a few days, action will be taken to force the subjects to show cause why their probation should not be revoked.

Observations

It will be observed that,

1. The Bureau of Prisons continues to evidence an undue interest in this case over which it has absolutely no jurisdiction.
2. This interest appears to be predicated upon pressure being exerted upon the Director of the Bureau of Prisons by [redacted]
3. [redacted] Probation Officer in the Southern District of New York, has either knowingly or unknowingly furnished Agents of our New York Office with unfounded information which, if acted upon, would result in embarrassing the Bureau and thereby serving to its detriment.
4. [redacted] left the impression with the Bureau Agents that according to Assistant Director Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons, [redacted]

[redacted] (This information was obtained from a review of Albizu Campos' file in the office of Mr. Loveland at the Bureau of Prisons).

Memorandum for Mr. Tamm

ACTION

The Bureau has taken no active steps with respect to the probationary phase of the instant case. However, inasmuch as the information furnished to the Agents of our office in New York by the Chief Probation Officer in the Southern District was obviously in error, and because of the relationship which apparently exists between the Chief Probation Officer and Mr. Bennett and again between Mr. Bennett and [REDACTED] there is attached for your approval a letter to the New York Office apprising it of the current and correct information that has been received in this case and instructing that office at the same time to insure the fact that its future contacts with the Probation Officer will be of a highly discreet nature. The New York Office is also being instructed to refrain from furnishing any unnecessary information to the Probation authorities in the Southern District of New York concerning the activities of the captioned Party until this phase of the instant case is brought to its logical conclusion.

Unless advised to the contrary, additional action will not be taken with respect to this matter inasmuch as you have previously discussed with Mr. Ugo Carusi of the Department the original allegations received concerning the irregularities in the arrangement and supervision of the probation of Albizu Campos and his associates.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

Attachment



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JFC:LP

62-772

5/6/81

February, 1944

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RST/RTJ/KU

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3

DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

MR. TAMM

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
SEDITION; SELECTIVE SERVICE  
VIOLENCE ACT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - M

In the proposed radiogram to San Juan which is attached, that office is being instructed to confidentially advise Judge Cooper, in pursuance of his request, that the officials of the Columbus Hospital in New York City where Campos is presently residing have indicated that he is suffering from no significant physical disabilities and that he could very well have been released from that institution months ago. You have requested that a memorandum be prepared outlining the facts upon which this suggested report to the Judge is predicated. In accordance with your request, the following data are set forth:

- (1) Campos established residence at the Columbus Hospital in New York City immediately following his release from the Atlanta Penitentiary on June 3, 1943. This action is said to be the result of a suggestion emanating from [REDACTED] associates of the subject.
- (2) On June 23, 1943, the Council for Pan American Democracy disseminated a circular letter calling for the commutation of Campos' sentence, wherein the statement is made that Campos' physicians claim that he is in very poor physical condition.
- (3) On July 9, 1943, the New York Office reported that one of its Agents contacted [REDACTED] who related that the subject is in good health; that he is allowed to have visitors at any time; and that he is continually holding meetings with other Puerto Ricans in his room. [REDACTED] contacted Campos' physician, [REDACTED] who stated that as far as he could see, there was nothing wrong with the subject. The Doctor related that the subject had been given an electro-cardiograph examination; that the results of this examination were negative; and that [REDACTED] felt that the subject could leave the hospital whenever he wished.
- In still another communication, the New York Office advised that, according to information furnished it [REDACTED] although the patient has been given numerous tests, they have been unable to find any significant physical disability".

(5)

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Acers  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Starke  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

NOT RECORDED

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JAN 30 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-772-1

Memorandum for Mr. Tamm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BI  
(6)

Observations:

ATC  
BI  
(1) It will be noted from the foregoing [REDACTED] as well as the subject's own physician, maintain that his health is good, that he is not suffering from any significant physical disabilities, and that he could very well have been released from the hospital months ago. (As a matter of fact, it would appear that there was no necessity for hospitalization at any time.)

BI  
(2)

(3) In view of the above circumstances, the Bureau could not obtain a written report outlining the true physical condition of the subject.

Respectfully,

Attachment

D. W. Ladd

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

copy 1/31/50 dad

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 1944

TELETYPE

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DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5  
256/875/26

WASH FROM NEW YORK 15 3 5-02P

DIRECTOR

SACK. NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, SEDITION, SS, VA, IS.N. REBULET

OF JAN TWENTYEIGHT FORTYFOUR CONCERNING PROBATION STATUS OF PEDRO

ALBIZU CAMPOS [REDACTED] NY PROBATION OFFICE SDNY HAS

FURNISHED THIS OFFICE WITH A COPY OF THE LETTER TO [REDACTED]

SAN JUAN PROBATION OFFICER DATED JAN THIRTYFIRST FORTYFOUR CONCERNING

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS [REDACTED] THE ATTY

FOR THE ABOVE-TWO PROBATIONERS TELEPHONED ME TODAY FROM WASHINGTON

ADVISING THAT HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO VISIT HIS CLIENTS OVER THE WEEK-

END, THAT HE WILL SEE THEM FOR SURE NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT AND CONTACT

THIS OFFICE ON SATURDAY. HE REQUESTED THAT THIS OFFICE NOT CONTACT

HIS CLIENTS IN THE MEANTIME. THEREFORE, I SHALL NOT BE ABLE TO GIVE

YOU A DEFINITE ANSWER UNTIL NEXT WEEK. [REDACTED] CHIEF PRO-

BATION OFFICER UNQUOTE. A COPY OF THIS LETTER WAS ALSO FURNISHED TO

MR FRANK LOVELAND, SUPERVISOR OF CLASSIFICATION, BUREAU OF PRISONS,

WASH, D.C.

CONROY

SAN JUAN TO BE ADVISED

HOLD

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JAN 31 1950



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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 NJS/351215  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91 F. B. I. RADIOGRAM

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CONFIDENTIAL

BI [REDACTED] (C)  
BI [REDACTED] (C)  
BI [REDACTED] (C)  
BI [REDACTED] (C)

105-11813-  
NOT RECORDED  
BI [REDACTED] (C)

BI [REDACTED] (C)

JAN 1950

37

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
February 9, 1944

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 [REDACTED]  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
SEDITION; SELECTIVE SERVICE;  
VOORHIS ACT; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 28, 1944 directed to the New York Office with copies for San Juan in the above captioned matter. (Bureau file 62-7721) For the information of the Bureau and the New York Field Division there is being set out in this letter a chronological summary of the events which have taken place in regard to the possible revocation of the probation of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS [REDACTED] b7c

These two subjects were convicted in the U. S. District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, on July 31, 1936 for "conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government by force," and "conspiracy to incite rebellion against the United States," and "conspiracy to recruit soldiers to fight against the United States." Both were sentenced by Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER to six years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia on the first count; two years on the second count; and two years on the third count, the sentences on all counts to run consecutively and the sentences on the second and third counts to be suspended and the defendants placed on four years probation, to begin at the expiration of the six years imposed on the first count.

On November 4, 1941 both were offered conditional release from Atlanta Penitentiary, but they refused to sign the conditional release agreement. Therefore they were not released until their full sentence had expired. It is to be noted that although they were convicted on July 31, 1936, they appealed their case and therefore did not actually choose to begin to serve their sentence until June 4, 1937. However, they were confined to the San Juan District Jail from July 31, 1936 to June 4, 1937.

On March 29, 1940 Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER, San Juan, signed a Court order directed to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS [REDACTED] which stated:

"The defendant is placed in the custody of the regularly appointed Probation Officer of this Court and is to obey the reasonable require-

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FEB 20 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NOT RECORDED

119 JAN 30 1950

320

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director

February 9, 1944

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;  
Sedition, etc.

ments of the said Probation Officer as to his conduct during the said period of probation. The defendant is required to report in person or by mail as the Probation Officer may require.

"In case of violation of any of the terms of this probation, the defendant to be taken into custody by the United States Marshal for this district and the sentences imposed upon him under the second and third counts of the indictment to be executed."

On April 17, 1943 JAMES V. BENNETT, Director, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., wrote a letter to the San Juan Probation Officer concerning the two subjects who had not yet been released from the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. A portion of this letter is as follows:

"The question now arises as to whether Campos is to be returned to Puerto Rico for the purpose of complying with the terms of his probationary sentence or whether he is to be permitted to remain in the United States. It is our understanding that Campos has not yet decided whether he will agree to submit to any supervision by any official of the United States.

"It would be most helpful to us if you would discuss this case with Judge Cooper and advise us whether supervision of Campos may be transferred to one of the probation officers in the United States.

"I have recently interviewed Campos personally and his attitude at present seems to be more conciliatory and cooperative than when I last had a contact with him with respect to agreeing to supervision at the conclusion of his minimum sentence, which was, as you know, October 3, 1941. Apparently, however, he considers it humiliating and dishonorable, not to be expected from a government of great power in view of the political nature of the case and its announced policy toward Puerto Rico, for the United States to require him to submit to further supervision. The quoted words are from a letter he submitted to me bearing upon this question and seems to me to state fairly accurately his feeling on the question of submitting to probation supervision.

"The situation with respect to Velasquez is substantially the same as

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI  
Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;  
Sedition, etc.

February 9, 1944

that applying to Campos. It would be very much appreciated if you would give us the views of your Court as to our responsibility with respect to this matter."

**b7c**  
[redacted] who was the San Juan Probation Officer at that time, advised Mr. BENNETT by letter dated April 26, 1943, as follows:

"Judge Cooper states that there is no objection on his part of having probation supervision of these two cases transferred to any other jurisdiction in the United States provided they agree to submit to the supervision of the probation officer of such district and comply with the requirements of such probation officer."

On May 27, 1943, Mr. BENNETT sent a radiogram to Judge Cooper as follows:

"Albisu Campos states he does not intend submit to probation supervision and will not report to probation office in New York. Our present plans are nevertheless to give him transportation to New York with instructions to report to probation officer. If he declines to do so probation officer will, of course, proceed against him for failure to report, and under the law, as we understand it, he will have to be returned to Puerto Rico for hearing on probation violation. Would appreciate your suggestions as to this program and whether you know of any possible way his return to Puerto Rico and recommitment Atlanta can be avoided. Velazquez probably will follow Campos' lead and decline accept probation."

Judge Cooper's reply, dated May 29, 1943, was as follows:

"Your radiogram 27th re Albisu Campos. I know of no way to avoid bringing Campos to Puerto Rico if he continues to refuse probation. What is to be accomplished by sending him to New York if he states he will not report to probation officer? Am writing."

**b7c**  
On June 3, 1943 both subjects were released from Atlanta. At that time the following statement was read to each of them by Warden [redacted]:

"On release from this institution, you are under the supervision of

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 9, 1944

Director

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;  
Sedition, etc.

B7C  
the United States Probation Officer. You have indicated your intent to proceed directly to New York City. You are, therefore, directed to report, on arrival, without delay to the United States Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, [REDACTED] Federal Court Building, New York City. You should promptly make application to the Honorable Robert A. Cooper, Judge, Federal District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, for transfer of supervision to the Southern District of New York. Pending action on your application, you may remain temporarily under the supervision of the New York office. You will receive specific instructions from [REDACTED] as to the conditions of your probationary term."

B7C  
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS entered the Columbus Hospital in New York City on June 9, 1943. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] On June 11, 1943 Mr. BENNETT sent the following radiogram to Judge COOPER:

"In view of difficulties we apparently anticipate with respect to probation supervision of Albizu Campos [REDACTED] as well as other complications which may arise, I wonder if you would be good enough to wire me whether you would consider discharging them from probation and further supervising. Regards."

On June 12, 1943, Judge COOPER sent the following reply by radiogram to Mr. BENNETT:

"Your radiogram 11th instant. I would not consider discharging Albizu Campos or Velasquez from probation supervision. The only basis for such action would be the fact that they continue to defy the authority of the government of the United States. Others who were led by Albizu Campos and Velasquez have been forced to comply with probation. This position is approved by present and former District Attorneys Merrick and Snyder. Regards."

B7C  
[REDACTED] San Juan Probation Officer, advised that he had received no information whatsoever that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS [REDACTED] had proceeded to New York, nor that they were required to report to the probation officer in New York. He said that he had received no correspondence from either Mr. BENNETT of the Bureau of Prisons or from

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director,  
Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico  
Sedition, etc.

February 9, 1944

B7C [redacted] Probation Officer in New York City, until August 6, 1943 when he received a letter from [redacted] Probation Officer in New York, which referred to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and JUAN ANTONIO CORREYER. A portion of this letter is as follows:

"We would appreciate it if you would transfer to us the files of the above named men."

B7C [redacted] sent these files to [redacted] on August 11, 1943. A letter dated August 13, 1943 directed to the San Juan Probation Officer from [redacted] New York Probation Officer, was substantially as follows:

"This office has been supervising [redacted] unofficially since New York has not been requested by San Juan to accept transfer of supervision."

B7C [redacted] wrote the San Juan Probation Office by letter dated October 2, 1943 in reference to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, a portion of which is as follows:

"Kindly inform this office whether the above named subject has made application to Judge Cooper for transfer to New York City and whether you contemplate transferring the case to this office."

B7C On October 13, 1943 [redacted] San Juan Probation Officer, advised [redacted] that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had made no such application. He also said in this letter that "If New York considers it necessary under the circumstances for San Juan to request New York that it accept transfer of the case, I would do so inasmuch as it appears that the subject is to remain in New York City."

B7C By letter dated December 4, 1943, [redacted] New York Probation Officer, advised [redacted] as follows:

[redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 9, 1944

Director

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico  
Sedition, etc.

B7C  
On December 17, 1943 [redacted] wrote [redacted] stating that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had not yet petitioned Judge Cooper for authorization to remain in New York City. He added that Judge COOPER has no objection to his remaining in New York provided he complies with the terms of his probation. He requested that the New York probation officer advise whether PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is abiding by the terms of his probation. In this letter he also requested that the New York probation officer inform PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS [redacted] that if, within thirty days, each does not petition Judge COOPER for authorization to remain in New York, a motion will be filed in the U. S. District Court, San Juan, ordering both probationers to show cause why their probation should not be revoked.

B7C  
On December 29, 1943 [redacted] replied to [redacted]. He stated that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had been contacted on December 29, 1943 at the Columbus Hospital and advised of the contents of the letter. He also stated, "Mr. Campos refused to commit himself and stated that we should get in touch with his lawyer, [redacted] concerning the matter."

"It is not the policy of this office to deal with probationers through their attorney, but with the probationers directly. We are therefore referring the matter to you for such appropriate action as you deem necessary."

On January 3, 1944 FRANK LOVELAND, Assistant Director, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., arrived in San Juan, Puerto Rico for the alleged purpose of investigating prison conditions in Puerto Rico, particularly concerning detention facilities for juveniles. On January 5, 1944 he received the following radiogram from Mr. BENNETT:

"When discussing Campos' case with judge, please ascertain whether he would consider request submitted by probation officer as sufficient, thus avoiding jurisdictional issues Campos raises. Regards."

B7C  
[redacted] advised that Mr. LOVELAND had mentioned to him personally that Mr. BENNETT personally felt it undesirable to revoke the probation of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS [redacted] on the technicality of their not having petitioned the Federal Court in San Juan to remain in

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February 9, 1944

Director

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico  
Sedition, etc.

B7C  
New York City; that Mr. BENNETT felt that inasmuch as the subjects had not violated their probation by any positive criminal act, they should not be considered as having violated their probation solely on technical violations. [REDACTED] has advised that Judge COOPER believes that the subjects are still under the supervision of the Federal Court in San Juan and must comply with the probation requirements. [REDACTED] pointed out that Judge COOPER has been consistent in all of his statements concerning the subjects in that they must comply with probation requirements the same as any other person on probation.

B7C  
On January 25, 1944, [REDACTED] Probation Officer, New York, wrote a letter to [REDACTED] with a copy of the letter designated for FRANK LOVELAND, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C. In this letter he stated:

"In response to your recent correspondence in regard to the above named subjects, this is to advise that when Mr. Campos was contacted he said that he preferred to deal with us through his attorney and would not commit himself until advised by his attorney. Since talking with Mr. FRANK LOVELAND of the Bureau of Prisons, we have tried to contact his attorney but so far we have been unable to do so, and have a tentative appointment with him for Saturday, January 29.

B7C [REDACTED]  
"It is our understanding from Mr. Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons, that Judge Cooper is willing to transfer these cases to this district for supervision upon our application providing the subjects agree to live up to the terms of their probation."

B7C  
With particular reference to the last paragraph of the above letter, [REDACTED] consulted Judge COOPER and sent the following radiogram to [REDACTED] on January 28, 1944 in order to make Judge COOPER's position clear:

"Judge Cooper willing to grant transfer, provided subjects authorize you to make request and promise to comply with probation."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director

February 9, 1944

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico  
Sedition, etc.

B7C  
By letter dated January 28, 1944, [redacted] advised [redacted] with a copy of the letter to Mr. LOVELAND, as follows:

"I have just had a conference with [redacted] attorney for Campos [redacted] who advises me that he has written to his clients directing them to comply with the terms of their probation. However, he will see Mr. Campos personally tomorrow and will advise me by telephone tomorrow night whether or not Mr. Campos decides to comply with the terms of his probation, sign conditions of probation, and submit monthly written reports. If Mr. Campos decides to do so, I shall interview him on Monday morning and have him sign his conditions of probation and advise you of the outcome."

B7C  
By letter dated January 31, 1944, [redacted] wrote [redacted] the following letter, with a copy designated for Mr. FRANK LOVELAND:

[redacted] the attorney for the above two probationers, telephoned me today from Washington advising that he had been unable to visit his clients over the week-end, that he will see them for sure next Friday night and contact this office on Saturday. He requested that this office not contact his clients in the meantime. Therefore, I shall not be able to give you a definite answer until next week."

B1

(c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 8 - CONFIDENTIAL



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAN 12 1944

Director  
Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico  
Sedition, etc.

February 9, 1944

B1  
B7C [REDACTED] stated that he had been furnished with a copy of a letter addressed to [REDACTED] dated January 20, 1944, from [REDACTED] Columbus Hospital, New York City, concerning PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. In this letter she stated as follows:

"Mr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was admitted to this hospital on June 6, 1943, suffering with a pain and a tight feeling in the left chest, arm, and shortness of breath on exertion. There was a swelling of the inguinal glands and left testicle. He had the sensation of being paralyzed on the left side and his legs were numb.

"Diagnosis: Arteriosclerosis; coronary sclerosis; brachial nueritis (scalenum syndrome); general debility and psychoneurosis.

"An X-ray of the lungs was taken on June 8, 1943 and showed fibrotic changes and small calcifications due to old tuberculosis.

"He has improved with treatment, but still is complaining of general weakness, insomnia and he stays in bed almost all the time. As the patient needs absolute quiet and no excitement, which he is having in the hospital, we are unable to foretell the length of his stay."

B7C [REDACTED] stated that it was his understanding that both subjects were to be contacted on February 4, 1944 by [REDACTED] and the latter was to advise [REDACTED] on February 5, 1944. However, as of February 8, 1944, [REDACTED] stated he had received no further advice from [REDACTED]. The Bureau will be kept advised by radio of further developments in this case concerning the revocation of the probation of these two leaders of the NATIONALIST PARTY.

Very truly yours,

J. M. LOPEZ,  
SAC

JAN 12 1944  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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copy 1/31/50 dad

*Albino De la Pina*

F. B. I. RADIOGRAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*B1* *B1* *(C)*  
[REDACTED]  
TO WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK

*B1* *B1* *(C)*  
[REDACTED]

5/6/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 DSB/GRW  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

105-11898-  
NOT RECORDED  
119 JAN 31 1950

5 FEB 20 1950

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-101010

copy 1/31/50 dad

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 28 1944

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5  
ESG/STW

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 6 28 435P

DIRECTOR

ATOM. NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, SEDITION, SS. VOORHIS ACT.

IS N. [REDACTED] CORPORATION OFFICER, SINY, CONFERRED

TELEPHONICALLY WITH [REDACTED] REFERENCE PROBABLY

STATUS OF PEDRO ALHIZU CAMPO [REDACTED], AND WAS ADVISED

THAT WHEN [REDACTED] RETURNED TO NYC HE WOULD CONTACT [REDACTED] NOT

LATER THAN FEBRUARY TWENTYSIXTH. HOWEVER, [REDACTED] APPARENTLY

DID NOT CONTACT [REDACTED] WAS HOSPITALIZED FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT AND WILL

REMAIN APPROXIMATELY THREE WEEKS. SINCE [REDACTED] IS HANDLING THE

CASE, NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN UNTIL AFTER [REDACTED] RETURN.

SEVENTH WORD LAST LINE "UNTIL"

SAN JUAN

ADVISED

END

NY R 6 WA

105-11818-1  
NOT RECORDED  
119

JAN 31 1950



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
FROM : Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General  
SUBJECT: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

DATE: February 24, 1944  
TCC: JMM: L. Ch.  
146-7-572

*Pedro Albizu Campos*

Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 9, 1944 addressed to the Attorney General, concerning the above entitled case which was not received in the Criminal Division until February 21, 1944.

It is requested that the physicians who are familiar with the physical condition of Campos be discreetly interviewed in compliance with Judge Cooper's request for the purpose of ascertaining the subject's true condition at this time. In addition, it is requested that the Bureau conduct such supplementary inquiries as may be appropriate in order to develop evidence as to the true condition of Campos, and in particular any evidence indicating that he is malingering in order to avoid compliance with the probationary sentence to which he is now subject.

- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease

B7C

B2K

cc - NYC  
San Juan  
2-28-44  
JPC

*One*

105-11878-93  
RECORDED  
162-7721-87  
F B I  
27 MAR 1 1944

*One*

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CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEBRUARY 28, 1944

LVO  
62-7721 - 873

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

105-11898-93

Transmit the following message to SAC

SAN JUAN

RADIOGRAM

EXPEDITE

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO; INTERNAL SECURITY - M. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IMMEDIATELY ADVISE JUDGE COOPER

THAT IN PURSUANCE OF HIS REQUEST THE DEPARTMENT HAS AUTHORIZED THE BUREAU  
TO INAUGURATE INQUIRIES FOR PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING TRUE PHYSICAL CONDITION  
OF CAMPOS AND TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE IS PURPOSELY AVOIDING COMPLIANCE WITH  
HIS PROBATIONARY SENTENCE. ADVISE COOPER THAT RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION WILL  
BE FORTHCOMING IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

HOOVER

*gen. code  
8:00 pm  
2-28-44*

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DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5 JTB/RS/215

CODED AND SENT

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 28 1944

BUREAU RADIO

SENT VIA

10:33 PM

Per

*HK*

*gaw*

*gaw*

*gaw*



JPC:LWO  
62-7721

February 28, 1944

SAC - New York City

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
VOORHIS ACT; SEDITION; SELECTIVE  
SERVICE; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED] Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper is desirous of having the Bureau ascertain the true physical condition of Pedro Albino Campos, in order that he might be in a better position to determine what disposition should be made of the probationary phase of Campos' case.

This is to advise that Judge Cooper's request was referred to the Attorney General by the Bureau immediately following the receipt of the referenced radiogram and that on February 24, 1944, the Criminal Division of the Department requested that inquiries be inaugurated in pursuance of the Judge's request for the purpose of ascertaining Campos' true physical condition. Copies of the Department's memorandum of February 24, 1944, are enclosed for the information and guidance of the New York and San Juan Offices.

In accordance with the Department's request the physicians who are familiar with his physical condition should be discreetly interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining the desired information. In addition, the New York Office, in pursuance of the Criminal Division's request, should conduct such supplementary inquiries as it may deem apropos in order to develop the information desired by Judge Cooper, particularly with reference to any factual data indicating that the subject may be malingering in order to avoid compliance with the terms of his probationary sentence.

This is a matter which is of particular interest to me and one which, by virtue of the developments which have recently taken place in this case, must be given preferred attention. Accordingly, you are instructed to take whatever steps are necessary in order to insure the submission of the desired information not later than March 6, 1944. Immediately following the completion of your investigation, a teletype summary should be transmitted to the Bureau, to be followed, of course, with a detailed report outlining the information resulting from the inquiries which are to be inaugurated by your Office immediately following receipt of this communication.

Tolson

E. A. Tamm

Clegg

Coffey

Glavin

Ladd

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Acers

Carson

Harbo

Herndon

Sumford

Starke

Quinn Tamm

Nease

Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 10

FEB 29 1944 P.M.

CC - San Juan

Attachment

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

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DATE 9/6/81 BY SP-5  
GJL

MAR 1 0 1944



SAN JUAN 21, PUERTO RICO  
FEBRUARY 26, 1944.

Director, FBI.

5/6/8  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BTJ/STW  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO,  
INTERNAL SECURITY - M.  
SELECTIVE SERVICE,  
VOORHIS ACT.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Sir:

On February 26, 1944 Mr. PHILIP F. HERRICK, United States Attorney, San Juan, exhibited to the writer a letter he had written on the same date to Mr. TOM C. CLARK, Assistant Attorney General at Washington, D. C. This letter set forth in great detail the chronological developments of this matter together with a recitation of the series of correspondence exchanged between the probation offices at San Juan, P. R. and at New York City.

After detailing the developments, Mr. HERRICK pointed out that the revocation of CAMPOS' probation would be a ticklish political matter but that nevertheless, if CAMPOS steadfastly refused to sign the conditions of his probation and to comply therewith, it was certainly necessary that his probation be revoked. Mr. HERRICK pointed out that in his opinion this matter was a point where a definite decision should be made. He pointed out that CAMPOS was in the Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia in June, 1943 when CAMPOS was in fair physical condition but could not perform arduous duties. Mr. HERRICK also transmitted to the Department a copy of the letter from [redacted] the Columbus Hospital in New York City concerning CAMPOS' present physical condition which concluded by stating that CAMPOS needed absolute quiet and rest. This report was furnished to the Probation Officer in San Juan by the Probation Authorities in New York City.

Mr. HERRICK suggested therefore, that before any positive action be taken, a complete physical examination should be made of CAMPOS by three competent and disinterested physicians; that if CAMPOS was found to be in a satisfactory physical condition and was not truly hospitalized, and that

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ENCLOSURE  
105-11818-  
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119

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Director, FBI,  
RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO.

February 26, 1944.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

if CAMPOS still refused to comply, immediate revocation of probation should take place. However, if physical examination reflected that CAMPOS was actually a hospital case, Mr. HERRICK felt that an attempt to revoke his probation would result in severe criticism of the Federal Government.

Mr. HERRICK concluded by requesting the advice of Mr. CLARK as to the future course of action which should be pursued in San Juan. He also requested advice on the legal procedure in the event that revocation of probation was attempted. In this connection he inquired specifically if the motion to show cause could be issued by the District Court in Puerto Rico and upon this motion a warrant issued and served by the United States Marshal in New York City, and if the subsequent hearings could be held in New York rather than in Puerto Rico.

Mr. HERRICK stated that he did not know if such procedure were permissible but felt that it would be more desirable for the matter to be handled in New York, thus eliminating the necessity for physically returning CAMPOS to Puerto Rico because in the latter event, he felt that excitement and demonstrations would be agitated by CAMPOS' followers in Puerto Rico.

Up to this date the Probation Officer in San Juan has received no further information from the Probation Authorities in New York and has received no answer to his radiogram of February 17 requesting the probation office to furnish immediately a specific and final answer to this case.

Very truly yours,

J. M. LOPEZ,  
SAC.

JML:CLP  
100-3  
100-3906  
cc: New York

**CONFIDENTIAL**

RECEIVED  
FEB 28 1944  
FBI - NEW YORK



JFC:LP  
62-7721

March 4, 1944

MR. LADD

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
SEDITION; SELECTIVE SERVICE;  
WOORHIS ACT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

I thought you would be interested in the following information which is contained in the attached letter from the San Juan Office dated February 26, 1944, outlining current developments with respect to the probation status of Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the captioned Party. You will recall that Campos has been out of the penitentiary since June 3, 1943; that he has not complied in any manner with the terms of his probationary sentence; that he is reported to be feigning sickness in order to circumvent the necessity for such compliance; and that the Department recently authorized the Bureau to inaugurate inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining whether Campos is wilfully malingering in order to obviate the necessity for compliance with his probationary sentence.

On February 26, 1944, the United States Attorney in San Juan exhibited a letter to the Special Agent in Charge which he was dispatching on that date to the Criminal Division of the Department. This letter set forth in detail the chronological developments with respect to the probationary phase of the captioned case. The United States Attorney pointed out to the Department that the revocation of the subject's probation would be a ticklish political matter but that, if Campos steadfastly refused to sign the conditions of his probation, it is necessary that it be revoked. The United States Attorney pointed out that, in his opinion, the matter had reached a point where a definite decision should be made; that the present physical condition of Campos is a prime factor to be considered with respect to this decision. In line with the foregoing, the United States Attorney suggested to the Department that, before any action is taken with respect to Campos, a complete physical examination should be made by three competent and disinterested physicians. It was suggested that, if Campos is found to be in good health, his probation should be revoked immediately and that, if the reverse is found to be true, no attempt should be made to revoke his probation since such action would result in severe criticism of the Federal Government.

In the letter which was transmitted to the Criminal Division by the San Juan United States Attorney, advice was requested as to further action

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JAN 30 1950

Tolson  
E. A. Tamm  
Clegg  
Coffey  
Glavin  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Acers  
Carson  
Harbo  
Hendon  
Mumford  
Starke  
Quinn Tamm  
Nease  
Gandy

ENCL.

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**Memorandum for Mr. Ladd**

which should be pursued by him. Specifically, he inquired as to whether subsequent hearings could be held in New York rather than Puerto Rico, thus eliminating the necessity for physically returning Campos to Puerto Rico and thereby lessening the degree of excitement and demonstrations which might be occasioned by his appearance on the Island.

As you are aware, prior to the preparation of the aforementioned communication, the Criminal Division of the Department authorized the Bureau to conduct inquiries with respect to the physical condition of Campos in order to facilitate the San Juan Court in determining whether it should initiate proceedings for the purpose of revoking the subject's probation.

**Action**

This memorandum has been prepared solely for informative purposes. Additional action is unnecessary at this time. Of course, as information is received concerning the investigation presently being conducted by the New York Office with respect to the subject's physical condition, it will be brought to your attention.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

Attachment

5/6/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 [redacted] / [redacted]  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2, 3  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91  
New York, New York

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JMH:HOF  
100-7639

Director, FBI

March 8, 1944

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO  
RICO;  
SEDITION  
SELECTIVE SERVICE  
VOORHIS ACT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 28, 1944 relative to Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER's request that inquiries be inaugurated to ascertain the true physical condition of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the President of subject organization. Reference is also made to New York teletype to the Bureau dated March 7, 1944.

The Bureau letter suggests that the attending physician of CAMPOS be discreetly contacted in order to learn the true physical condition of CAMPOS. It is the opinion of this office that this individual may be biased and any report that he might make possibly would not afford a true picture of the physical condition of CAMPOS.

Furthermore, one report on the physical condition of CAMPOS has been set forth for the information of the [redacted] Probation Officer [redacted] of the Southern District of New York who is presently handling the case of CAMPOS. This report [redacted]

[redacted] represents a [redacted] This letter is as follows:

Mr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was admitted to this hospital on June 6, 1943, suffering with a pain and a tight feeling in the left chest, arm, and shortness of breath on exertion.

60 FEB 20 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-11215  
NOT RECORDED

119

JAN 30 1950



Letter - Director  
100-7689

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 8, 1944

"There was a swelling of the inguinal glands and left testicle. He had the sensation of being paralyzed on the left side and his legs were numb.

"Diagnosis: Arteriosclerosis; coronary sclerosis; brachial neuritis (acalemus syndrome); general debility and psychoneurosis.

"An X-ray of the lungs was taken on June 8, 1943 and showed fibrotic changes and small calcifications due to old tuberculosis.

"He has improved with treatment, but still is complaining of general weakness, insomnia and he stays in bed most all the time. As the patient needs absolute quiet and no excitement, which he is having in the hospital, we are unable to foretell the length of his stay.

B7C  
On March 7, 1944 Special Agent [redacted] of this office conferred with [redacted] in reference to the physical condition of CAMPOS. [redacted] would hesitate to express an opinion relative to his condition [redacted] However, [redacted] had written a medical report on CAMPOS upon the advice of [redacted] and transmitted the same to the probation office, Southern District of New York. The report referred to has been set out above. [redacted] stated that [redacted] is the only physician in attendance to CAMPOS. [redacted] reported that CAMPOS eats well and has visitors from morning until night. Furthermore, [redacted] he walks around in his room and takes tub baths without assistance.

B7C  
Your attention also is invited to page 2 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated January 5, 1944 at New York City entitled "PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS; SECURITY MATTER - N" in which [redacted] in discussing CAMPOS' condition with the writer of the above mentioned report advised that [redacted] told [redacted] that there was apparently nothing wrong with the subject and that he could go home at any time he wished. [redacted] also advised that the subject was allowed visitors at any time and stated that his room was always filled with visitors, most of whom were Puerto Ricans.

B7C  
[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Letter - Director  
100-7639

March 8, 1944

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B7C  
D

[REDACTED]

B7C  
D

[REDACTED]

B7C  
D

[REDACTED]

B7C  
D

[REDACTED]

Consideration was given by this office to obtaining photographic evidence of the subject's pretense with negative results. It was determined that since the window to the subject's room is covered by a screen, photographic evidence from a suitable location across the street would be unsuccessful. By observation it was determined that it would be impossible to get photographs from across the hall since the room has a screen placed in front of the door.

B1

[REDACTED]

(C)

B1

[REDACTED]

(C)

B1

[REDACTED]

(C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) B1 B7c B7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Letter - Director  
100-7689

March 8, 1944

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
CONFIDENTIAL

BI [REDACTED]

(c)

BI [REDACTED]

(c)

BI [REDACTED]

(c)

In order to comply with the request of Federal Judge COOPER relative to this matter, this office desires the Bureau to consider the advisability of obtaining the services of three capable and disinterested physicians to make an independent and separate report relative to the physical condition of CAMPOS (S)(u)

Very truly yours,

cc Sam  
100-17403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
CONFIDENTIAL

SAC

COMMROY

-5-

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These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Rico" and are available here: <http://www.puertoricanfiles.net/>

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 7 1944

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5 RJB/BJR/RLS

WASH FROM NEW YORK 12 6-30 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

HUT. NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, SEDITION, SS, VOORHIS ACT,  
IS N. REFERENCE BUREAU LETTER FEBRUARY TWENTY EIGHT, FORTY FOUR REQUEST-  
ING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

[REDACTED] THE COLUMBUS HOSPITAL, TWO TWO SEVEN  
EAST NINETEENTH ST., NYC CONTACTED AND [REDACTED] WOULD HESITATE  
TO EXPRESS AN OPINION RELATIVE TO HEALTH OF CAMPOS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HE EATS WELL AND HAS VISITORS  
FROM MORNING UNTIL NIGHT. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

20 MAR 15 1944  
NOT BELIEVED ADVISABLE

TO CONTACT THIS PHYSICIAN. LETTER FOLLOWS.

CONROY

HOLD PLS

Spec: Ladd  
[Handwritten signature]

JPC/pk

62-7721

3-11-44

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

105-11818-95  
J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 N Y [redacted]

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3

DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 24, 1944, wherein you requested that discreet inquiries be inaugurated by the Bureau in pursuance of Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper's request that an investigation be conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the true physical condition of Pedro Albizu Campos. In accordance with the desires of the Criminal Division, the following investigation has been conducted by the New York Office of this Bureau.

It has been ascertained that one report on the physical condition of Campos was prepared by the Columbus Hospital in New York City for the information of [redacted] Probation Officer of the Southern District of New York, who is presently handling the probationary phase of the instant case. This report, [redacted] reports diagnosis of the subject's physician, [redacted]

This letter is as follows:

"Mr. Pedro Albizu Campos was admitted to this hospital on June 6, 1943, suffering with a pain and a tight feeling in the left chest, arm and shortness of breath on exertion.

"There was a swelling of the inguinal glands and left testicle. He had the sensation of being paralyzed on the left side and his legs were numb.

"Diagnosis: Arteriosclerosis; coronary sclerosis; brachial neuritis (acalemus syndrome); general debility and psychoneurosis.

An X-ray of the lungs was taken on June 8, 1943 and showed fibrotic changes and small calcifications due to old tuberculosis.

"He has improved with treatment, but still is complaining of general weakness, insomnia and he stays in bed most all the time. As the patient needs absolute quiet and no excitement, which he is having in the hospital, we are unable to foretell the length of his stay."

On March 7, 1944, a representative of this Bureau conferred with [redacted] in reference to the physical condition of Campos.

[redacted] would hesitate to express an opinion relative to his condition

[redacted] had written a medical report on Campos upon the instructions of [redacted] and [redacted] had transmitted the report to the Probation Office in the Southern District of New York. This report is quoted hereinbefore [redacted] stated further that [redacted] his physician attending Campos; that Campos eats well and has visitors from [redacted] until night; and that he walks around in his room and cares for himself [redacted] assistance.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B7C  
In connection with the foregoing your attention is invited to page two of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated January 5, 1944, at New York City entitled "Pedro Albizu Campos; Security Matter - R" in which [REDACTED] in discussing Campos' condition with the reporting agent advised that [REDACTED] had informed [REDACTED] that there was apparently nothing wrong with the subject and that he could go home at any time he wished. It will also be noted therein that information furnished by [REDACTED] at that time indicated that the subject was allowed visitors at any time and that his room is "always filled with visitors", most of whom are Puerto Ricans.

B7C  
[REDACTED]

B7C  
[REDACTED]

B7C  
[REDACTED]

B7C  
[REDACTED]

Consideration has been given by this Bureau to the obtaining of photographic evidence which would be instrumental in ascertaining the subject's true physical condition at the present time. It was determined, however, that conditions at the subject's present location are of such a nature as to preclude the attainment of such evidence.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.g77secrefiles.net/>

B1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

B1

1. [REDACTED] (C)

B1

2. [REDACTED] (C)

B1

3. [REDACTED] (C)

B7C  
D

That the subject has numerous visitors daily is a well established fact for it is borne out by information received from [REDACTED] informants who are considered reliable, and from other sources of information whose reliability is beyond question.

B7D

[REDACTED]

B7C  
D

[REDACTED]

Please be advised that in view of the Criminal Division's request that this phase of the investigation be handled in a discreet fashion, open inquiries have not been made by this Bureau. It is noted, however, that according to information furnished to our San Juan Office by the United States Attorney in that city, the United States Attorney has recommended to the Criminal Division that consideration be given the advisability of obtaining the services of three capable and disinterested physicians in order that they might make independent examinations and separate report relative to the subject's physical condition. It is presumed that the Department is presently affording this matter consideration.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To date no contact has been made with [REDACTED] with respect to the data outlined above, since the oral and written reports made by [REDACTED] with respect to the physical condition of Campos have varied considerably with one another. [REDACTED] B

[REDACTED] B  
Subsequent to your examination of the data outlined hereinbefore, I would appreciate being advised as expeditiously as possible as to whether you are desirous of having representatives of this Bureau interview [REDACTED] for the purpose of ascertaining what, if any, information he is desirous of furnishing with respect to the matter in question. I would likewise appreciate being informed as to what additional investigation the Criminal Division is desirous of having this Bureau conduct with respect to the instant matter. B

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~